Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XX. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1866. NUMBER 86.

Small in Numbers, yet Big with Treason.

Nomination of T. Lyle Dickey for Congressman at Large.

Nominations for State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

THE PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM ENDORSED.

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Demonstrations on the Route between Philadelphia and New York.

Reception of the Party in New York City.

Address of Welcome by Mayor Hoffman.

MR. JOHNSON AGAIN REFERS TO HIS RECORD.

Secretary Seward Speaks a Word for "My Policy."

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Heavy Conversion of Seven-Thirties at the Treasury Department.

Letters from Patriotic Soldiers Endorsing the Pittsburgh Convention.

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Austria Has Paid the Prussian War Indemnity.

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Rousing Union Mass Meeting at Waukegan.

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THE PRESIDENT'S ELECTIONEERING TOUR.

Demonstrations on the Route Between Philadelphia and New York—The Reception in New York City—Mayor Hoffman's Address of Welcome—The President and Secretary Seward Deliver Political Harangues—The New York Sights Seeing Politicians Generally—Presence with the Party.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.—The Presidential party left this city at seven this morning. They were repeatedly cheered on the way to the cars.

CAMDEN, New Jersey, August 30.—Major General Meade and Major General Ord joined the excursionists; also Major General Burnside, who came to Philadelphia last night, as the representative of the Citizens' Committee of New York.

BURLINGTON, New Jersey, August 30.—The Presidential party arrived here at nine o'clock this morning. A large number of persons greeted the President with repeated cheers when he appeared on the platform with his wife and Secretary Seward. He bowed in response to the cheers, and then retired to shake hands with him.

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Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

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There are three editions of the Tribune issued. 1st, Every morning, for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails. 2d, The Tri-Weekly, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and the Weekly, on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1866.

THE STRENGTH OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The time has been in the history of this country when official patronage might, in the hands of an unscrupulous magistrate, be used successfully in controlling public elections. But that time has passed, and, let us hope, forever. Formerly men were selected, at least for judicial office, because of their personal worth, for their integrity, for their experience in, and their knowledge of, public affairs. The man gave dignity to the position, and the position gave to the man an influence which public confidence in him justified. Then an office-holder under the United States, having been selected because of his fitness and of his personal integrity, was looked upon as a man whose advice it would be safe to adopt, and whose example it would be wise to follow. As personal fealty to the appointing power was not then a price of official station, an office-holder who thought the good opinion of his neighbors to be of value, and who thought that to deceive them would be dishonorable, had no hesitation in telling them frankly his opinion of men and measures, and consequently having the full confidence of those around him, always exercised a considerable weight in influencing and directing public sentiment. That time has, however, passed. Then an Executive who proposed personal fealty as part of the official bond, would have been hooted at by respectable society, and the man who would accept office on such terms would have justly considered himself as party to an act of dishonor. But the change has been wrought. Executives, whose sensibilities have been blunted by the exigencies of party politics, and who have thought that renominations were an end justifying any means, have gradually swept away the old class of office-holders, and by selecting other men of other qualifications have destroyed all that controlling influence which once was incident to the Federal office-holder. John Tyler, a President one of personal allegiance to the [illegible] office, and John Tyler's example, infamous as it was, has been followed with additional viciousness by the "noble individual" who is now President of the United States. John Tyler's office-holders never had, personally or officially, the slightest possible influence upon public sentiment in political matters, and Andrew Johnson's office-holders, as long as they retain office under him, will have if possible less. In the case of John Tyler's officers the men appointed were not abjuring Whigs, but out-and-out Democrats; the Democratic party countenanced the strategy of quartering on the enemy, while the Whigs found comfort in the knowledge that the offices were filled by men who despised Tyler as strongly as they did. Now, however, the offices are not filled by Democrats, nor are they filled by Republicans, but are filled by Johnsonites. These Johnsonites in office are known by all parties to be separate and distinct in things political from the rest of their countrymen. They constitute the rank and file of a new and distinct party in which no one not holding an office or expecting an office, has the slightest interest. It is impossible for them to exercise a political influence. They are Johnson men because they are office-holders; they do not expect a virtue in other men they have not themselves, and therefore they know that the only way to recruit the Johnson party is to give to others the same inducement which opened their eyes to the wisdom and justice of "my policy." They can, by looking at the blue book, ascertain the exact number of Federal offices in the country, and they can therefore reasonably expect, by considerable drumming, to enlist a corresponding number of Johnson men,—but not one more.

The strength of the Republican party has never been in the offices at the disposal of the President, but in its principles and its objects. In 1860 the whole patronage of the President and of the Government was lavished upon the supporters of Breckinridge, and though the latter was only the candidate of the secessionists he was the lowest candidate in the number of the popular vote. In 1864 Mr. Lincoln was re-elected, but the office-holders had but little agency in accomplishing that result. The fact that his patronage had already been given away weakened him with those whose political feelings are governed by the chances of office. In 1866, the President has undertaken to destroy the Republican party by removing all members of it from office. If he supposes he weakens that party by that means he is utterly mistaken. Even upon the low, grovelling valuation which he places upon popular integrity, his movement is a blunder, because as long as the offices were filled by Republicans he might have appealed to the outs to sustain him in being re-elected, when he would make a general change, and it is possible he would have carried a large body of the mere office-seekers with him. But he has excluded Republicans from office; he has filled those places with his liegemen, he has nothing more to offer, and he has arrayed all the outs against him and against his policy. But the Republican party may rely for success upon other and higher grounds. It has retained its hold upon the popular heart and the popular affections, not through the instrumentality of office-holders, but because of its unfaltering adherence to the great truths of universal freedom. Its devotion to these truths while they were assailed by armed rebellion, won the confidence of the American people to a degree without precedent. That rebellion having been, as it was supposed, crushed, has been unexpectedly renewed. A war more insidious, but not the less deadly, has been commenced, and this time by the President of the United States. The people of ten States, acting under his advice, refuse to return to their allegiance, and stand ready at his command to take up arms once more to destroy the Union.

The President has dismissed, or in a few weeks will have dismissed, from every office under the Government, every man who has been, or is now, faithful to the freedom and the great principles of humanity which it was supposed had been firmly established by the war. He has notified the people of every village and cross-roads in the land that he is on the war path, and that the nation must submit to be governed in its executive and legislative branches as of old by the Southern oligarchy. He has thrown down the gauntlet of defiance to the great truths of universal freedom, and the supremacy of the majority, and he challenges a trial of strength with the people who, in the defence of these principles, overthrew Buchanan, who overthrew and crushed the armed rebellion, who marched with sword and drum over every square foot of the insurrectionary districts, who captured rebel cities, who sunk rebel flotillas, who stormed rebel mountains, who scoured rebel plains, who put to flight rebel Congresses and Cabinets, and who in the end placed a traitorous and usurping rebel President in prison. He dares the people who have done this to try their strength with him, and the people, responding as they did in 1860, in 1861, and again in 1864, will sound a knell that should be regarded as portentous of coming fate, both at the White House and at Fortress Monroe.

IRISH GRIEVANCES.

It is a bitter satire upon the indolence of public instructors in England, that Irish poverty and wretchedness should be attributed to the so-called inherent laziness of the Celtic race. John Stuart Mill, the most illustrious of the friends of suffering Irishmen, has well said that the most vulgar mode of escaping from any thought of moral and social causes, is that of ascribing diversities of character to inherent natural differences. [illegible]

Tax laws, and the cotter system of tenure, are the two great curses of Ireland. The Established Church, all the Irish proprietary, a hungry host of sons of country gentlemen, who preach to empty walls, extracting from reluctant pockets the astonishing sum of six hundred thousand pounds sterling every year, to make Princes of foreign Bishops, and to support a religion deemed heretical by four-fifths of those who pay the bills. After noting the wretchedness caused by Church extortion, it is difficult to believe that the one great cause of Ireland's degradation is the tenant system. Yet such is the fact.

It is a system, as Mr. Mill declared in a recent speech in Parliament, which prevails in no other country in the world. In continental Europe the land is either owned by the farmers who cultivate it, or is tilled on shares. In either case, the cultivator has a prospect in life—something to spur his ambition or excite his cupidity. If he takes a piece of land on the metayer system, as it is called, one-half at least of the products of his industry and the results of his economy go to enrich himself, while if he is a peasant proprietor, the whole is his own. But under the Cotter system of Ireland, and the excessive competition of bidders for the same land, all that the peasant can earn over and above his own living, which is not so much living as postponing starvation, goes to the landlord under penalty of eviction and distraint for rent. All improvements put upon the premises go to the landlord. The bill recently pending in Parliament was designed to give the tenant the value of all improvements made by himself, and to bestow upon him a possessory right in the land—a homœopathic reform, but, nevertheless, something. Given, an increasing population and a fixed amount of land, and a system of tenure where the peasant can never hope to get ahead in the world more than one meal of potatoes, where there is absolutely no place to make a beginning of thrift, and we have—Ireland, Fenianism, periodical rebellion and universal misery. Let us see how it works.

Competition is strong. The tenant bidding for a home must get possession. He bids much more than the land is worth, more than he can hope ever to pay. Mr. Hurly, a witness in Lord Devon's Commission, testified that he had seen a farm worth fifty pounds knocked down to a tenant at four hundred and fifty pounds a year. The landlord does not expect such sums will be paid; but the higher the bid the more is the legal power over the tenant and all his goods. In such condition what can a tenant gain by any amount of industry or prudence? What he eats up the landlord cannot take, but all the fruits of increased industry or prudence must go to liquidate the burdensome and ever increasing arrear of rent. What inducement has the farmer to economy? What he wastes is the landlord's, not his; and the latter is afraid to eject his tenant because the neighborhood is naturally full of agrarian house burners. Laziness and intemperance are at a premium. If the tenant has twenty children to partake of this misery it is all clear gain to his household, for it only makes the payments to the landlord less. The poor man in possession of the soil will have enough to keep his family alive. The landlord dare not press his right to the extreme, else the tenant would starve and become desperate. Starvation is the terror of the tenant, and Rockism and Whiteboyism are the terror of the landlord. Between them what else can there be but misery? The peasant cottier's hovel consists of a mud beehive as large as an African ant-hill, with a hole about as large as that of a Latooka hut to crawl into it. Inside is a corner full of straw, a pig stye, a rude table and a few stools. The furniture cannot be improved. The clay wigwam is better to look poverty-stricken, for it may excite pity in the landlord. Thus filth and rags and hungry children are desirable. A premium is set upon barbarism. The system is organized retrogression. It is slavery under another name. This beautiful but devil-possessed island is more fertile than any British soil this side of India, and in every sense but misgovernment and Church oppression, is one of the finest countries in the world. British rulers are responsible for fifteen generations of starving, begging millions of Irishmen.

A partial remedy was found in running away from the difficulty. In three years next before 1851, a million of Irishmen came to America. This may be thought a happy end to the Irish question by all those wise men who think that the land of a country exists for the benefit of a few thousand landowners, and that as long as rents are paid, society and government have fulfilled their function. The land of a country belongs to the people of that country. All the rights which landowners in Ireland can justly maintain, even admitting their freebooter titles to be good, are the fair rents or their salable value. The fact that the inhabitants of Ireland quit it en masse because their Government will not make it a place fit for them to live in, is a record of infamy to British statesmen. The only sure remedy to the misrule of three hundred years is to make the tenant-farmer, who has been so long in possession, and who is not without some color of title, the real owner of the land he cultivates, subject to a moderate rent, if that is deemed necessary, but nevertheless a proprietor. To make the cottier tenants laborers on sure wages is the aristocratic scheme of regenerating Ireland. It would not elevate a peasantry that are confessedly behind any other European population in the industrial virtues. The old habits and characteristics remaining, we should only see three or four millions of day laborers in the same wretched condition as the cottier, passive, without comfort, reckless and listless. So a misruled race would be dragged along as government slaves. The most powerful incentive to action and thrift is personal ownership of land which may be held for ever. And proprietorship is the only school that can regenerate the Irish mind. Ownership is a guarantee of unwearied and happy labor. This plan is not so very oppressive to those English landlords, whose claims are founded on original thefts. In the inextricable muddle of Irish landed titles, the tenant has quite as much right as anybody. He refuses, in many places by long established custom, to leave the tenancy without a fixed price. This has been very properly called an "embryo title." The Government could insure to each landlord a commutation for his rent. Generally the so-called owners cannot establish a positive claim to anything more. By declaring every peasant in actual possession on a given day to be the real owner, the work of a half-dozen generations would be completed in a year. To be sure the remedy may be called "heroic," but it need not be made any more oppressive than the abolition of slavery in the days of Wilberforce.

GENERAL BUTLER'S SPEECH.

We publish elsewhere the principal portion of General Butler's speech to his fellow-citizens of Gloucester, on Saturday night last. General Butler and Andrew Johnson for many years acted together in politics. In 1860 they were both Breckinridge Democrats, and when this rebellion broke out both took strong ground in favor of the Union. But after all this political fellowship, we now find them widely apart. The explanation is very simple. General Butler has been faithful to his convictions and his professions, while Andrew Johnson has been false to both, and has betrayed the party and the friends that elevated him to power. The General sees in the issues of the present campaign the same cause for which he drew his sword at the head of the Massachusetts volunteers in 1861, when Andrew Johnson was flying for his life from the murderous traitors into whose hands he now wishes to surrender the Government. He says the representatives of the insurrectionary States left Congress in 1861 to break up the Government, and they now want to come back for the same purpose. Who can doubt it? What fruits meet for repentance have these men yet brought forth, since they hastened from Washington to their constituents to incite them to civil war? None, unless the great massacre at New Orleans, and the systematic and brutal persecution of the loyal throughout the South are such fruits.

The General happily answers the idea that if the Southern States send loyal representatives they ought at once to be admitted. He says they ought not to be admitted because they would misrepresent the South. It would be a mere trick on the part of the South to get into Congress; and they would be sure to send secessionists as soon as that object should be accomplished. They must wait until there is a loyal sentiment to be represented; and they must prove that sentiment to the satisfaction of the country, by adopting the Constitutional amendments proposed by Congress.

THE SPRINGFIELD SOLDIERS ON A. J.

The resolutions of the Springfield Post of the Grand Army of the Republic on the appointment by Andrew Johnson of the Copperhead editor of the State Register to the office of Pension Agent of the Springfield District over the heads of a number of loyal soldiers, who were applicants for the position, are the most telling and straightforward expression of opinion that we have seen since Andrew Johnson first betrayed his party and its principles. This man Merritt, as editor of a Copperhead paper at Mount Vernon, and subsequently of the State Register, the central organ of his party in Illinois, has denounced the war and all engaged in it in the most treasonable language. He called the soldiers hirelings and murderers, opposed the draft, advised the soldiers to desert, and did everything in his power to aid the enemy during the war. He is now chosen by Andrew Johnson to hold an important public office, which no soldier in the Springfield District is deemed worthy to fill. No wounded soldier, and no widow of a deceased soldier can obtain the money due them from the Government except as it passes through the hands of this scoundrel. The Springfield Post of the Grand Army characterize this appointment as an insult to them, and call upon all the soldiers of Illinois to resent it. They strike back with a vehemence and vim that remind one of the battle of Fort Donelson.

But what else could be expected of a man who has successively betrayed everybody who has ever put any trust in him? That he should prostitute the offices to the soldiers, and then betray them, and promote the adherents of Vallandigham and Jeff. Davis over their heads, is the most natural and logical thing in the world for Andrew Johnson to do.

THE COUNCIL AND ANDREW JOHNSON.

Next Monday evening is the time for a regular meeting of the Common Council. There are a few supporters of Andrew Johnson and admirers of "my policy" in the Council, who intend to offer a resolution for a public reception of Moses on his arrival in the city. The Republican members of the Council, who are unanimously opposed to this proceeding, are divided in opinion, as we understand, whether it would be advisable to absent themselves from the meeting and thus leave the Council without a quorum, or to go there and squarely vote down the resolution.

If Mr. Johnson had shown a proper sense of the solemnity of the errand upon which he is coming among us, and a proper respect for the feelings of the people, we should deem it appropriate for the Council to suppress the resolution in silence, but now that he has deliberately outraged the feelings of the people of Chicago, by converting his tour into a rebel political wake, we advise the Republican Aldermen to go to the Council meeting on Monday evening and vote down the resolution by yeas and nays, if anybody has the hardihood to offer it.

☞ The Labor Congress at Baltimore passed some very sensible resolutions in the shape of a platform of principles. The following are highly commendable:

"*Resolved*, That this Congress deprecate what is familiarly known as "strikes" among working men, and would recommend that every other legitimate means be exhausted before such a course is resorted to.

"*Resolved*, That the formation of mechanics' institutes, lyceums, reading rooms, and the erection of buildings for the purpose, is recommended to workingmen in all cities and towns as a means of advancing their intellectual culture and social improvement.

"*Resolved*, That this Labor Congress would most respectfully recommend to the workingmen of the country, that in case they are pressed by a want of employment, they proceed to the public lands and become actual settlers, believing that if the industry of the country can be coupled with its natural advantages, it will redound both to individual relief and social advancement."

The conclusion of the "Congress" on the subject of "strikes," if accepted by journeymen generally, will materially promote their pecuniary welfare. It is susceptible of demonstration that for every dollar gained by journeymen by means of the coercive influence of "strikes," two dollars has been lost to them in the waste of time, loss of wages and money spent while idle. As a general rule, employers can be induced to advance the rate of wages when the state of business and demand for labor justifies it, without a resort to strikes. What is recommended in regard to the formation of lyceums and reading rooms, and to becoming settlers on public lands is sound and judicious, and the only question is, whether any heed will be paid to the advice given by the Convention to their constituents.

The Garbled Despatch.

The publication of the correspondence between General Sheridan and the President enables us to justify our expressed suspicion that the despatches of General Sheridan had been tampered with for base uses. We now print the doubted despatch as it appeared by order of A. Johnson, and also a true copy from the official correspondence:

THE GARBLED DESPATCH.	THE TRUE DESPATCH.
[The Times, Aug. 3.] NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1, 1:30 p. m. Gen. U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C.: You are doubtless aware of the serious riot which occurred in this city on the 30th. A political body, styling itself the Convention of 1864, met on the 30th, for, as it is alleged, the purpose of remodelling the present Constitution of the State. [illegible] P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General Commanding.	[From the Correspondence.] NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1. U. S. Grant:—You are doubtless aware of the serious riot which occurred in this city on the 30th. A political body, styling itself the Convention of 1864, met on the 30th, for, as it is alleged, the purpose of remodeling the present Constitution of the State. [illegible] P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General Commanding.

If the reader will look at these despatches critically he will find that the copy as furnished by A. Johnson, was, as we suspected at the time, a forgery. The sentence in Sheridan's despatch which conveyed its whole meaning, which showed that the Mayor and the Police had "*attacked the members of the Convention* and a party of two hundred negroes," and in so "atrocious" a manner that it could only be regarded as "murder," was omitted; and, to cover the omission and straighten the sentences, the word "thus," in the next line, was erased.

Wentworth's Wake Over the Death of Lincoln.

[From the Illinois Staats Zeitung.]

Most of our readers remember the funeral exercises that took place in the Turner Hall on Monday evening, the 17th of April, 1865, on the occasion of the assassination of President Lincoln. Rev. Mr. Hartmann, the worthy pastor of the German Lutheran Church, gave a most fitting and eloquent expression to the feelings of the German people of Chicago, who, regardless of any difference of political opinion, had met together upon this earnest and solemn occasion. The speaker represented the patriotic virtues of this martyr of freedom, who had laid down his life in defence of his principles, and pictured the crime as it appeared in the mind of every humane, just and Christian man. No one in the assembly was unmoved, and many eyes were moistened with tears when the discourse was ended. Hon. E. C. Larned then gave expression to the feelings of our American fellow citizens, in English, and spoke out the indignation of the people against the cowardly murderers and their abandoned instigators.

A committee of five reported resolutions appropriate to the melancholy event, and expressing the sense of those present. Although it was upon the eve of a municipal election, neither of the speakers, so far forgot the sad calamity, which had brought the people together, as to desecrate the evening by introducing local politics, and the assembly was about to break up, when John Wentworth, in his usual circus manner, appeared in the back-ground, at the head of half a dozen of his claqueurs, and had himself called to the stand. He was in an Andy Johnson "mood," and insulted the assembly of patriotic Germans by taking advantage of this meeting, held under such solemn circumstances, to make a harangue on city politics. From the very platform, from which the earnest and eloquent words of pastor Hartmann and Mr. Larned had fallen and taken hold of the hearts and minds of the people, John Wentworth remarked that under the administration of the next Mayor, the beer saloons would be open on Sunday! We well recollect the indignation which this speech produced upon the great majority of the Germans, who, having come together to take counsel in this hour of darkness and danger, found that their feelings were to be outraged with discussions on the beer question. [illegible]

Spirit of the German-American Press.

The Illinois *Staats Zeitung* of the 29th concludes an article entitled "Andrew Johnson threatens a coup d'etat," with the following language: "There is no doubt that Andrew Johnson is destitute of principle, depraved at heart, and a dangerous man, who will not stop at any crime which stands between him and his purposes. One matter, however, he has forgotten in his reckoning, and that is, that, determined as he may be, the loyal people of the North and South are still more determined to crush him, the moment he attempts to play the dictator."

[illegible]

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

An Eloquent Protest from a Soldier.

POLITICAL CONDITION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Fenianism, Politics and Education.

A SOLDIER'S PROTEST.

WASHINGTON, August 25, 1866.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

A convention is about to be called by the friends of the policy of the President of the nation, to be used as a forlorn hope toward its success, in which the soldiers who have served in both armies—Union and traitor—are asked to take part, for the purpose, as they say, of restoring harmony and good feeling between the two sections, North and South; but, in reality, to re-enact the farce played in Philadelphia of kiss and make friends. In this matter, they hardly give the men who have fought to sustain the Government against treason and traitors, credit for as much sound sense as should be supposed to naturally belong to them.

Do they suppose we have forgotten the four long weary years of war inaugurated by these men whom they ask us to meet on terms of equality, and whose hands are yet red with the blood of our comrades whose dying words of loyalty are still ringing in our ears, and whose white tablets mark their last resting place by thousands on every battle-field from Gettysburg to the Rio Grande? Do they ask us to meet these murderers of our comrades, who died to save their country's honor, in friendly council, and that council in opposition to the very principle we tried to sustain by bullet and by blood through a long and bloody war, so that all men living under the Government should be protected by its laws and forced to obey them, and the crime of treason be made odious and traitors punished? Do they ask us to meet them in opposition to the noble men who, in the Legislative halls of our country, stood by the laws and by us while battling against these traitors and their treason? Do they suppose we have forgotten the horrors of Libby, Salisbury and Andersonville, where thousands of our comrades were tortured on every pretext and by every species of cruelty, whose only crime was their devotion to the flag of their country, and their love for the Government bequeathed them by their fathers, and made sacred by their blood on the battle-fields of the American Revolution, in which they secured our independence as a nation.

Why not throw open the doors of the prisons, grant free pardon to all the criminals in the land and ask us to meet them on terms of equality. The only difference would be that one class is pardoned after conviction and the other before. To the men that conceived the idea of such a mingling of loyalty and treason we would advise the experiment of mixing oil and water, and, if they succeed in that trial, they will in this, and the full vote of the Union soldiers be secured to the supporters of "my policy," then the hero of the crutch and the empty sleeve will be forgotten, while ex-rebels will receive appointments of trust and profit, and in that manner treason made odious. When those who have been in arms against the country learn to obey the laws made by loyal men then, and not till then, will we meet them on terms of equality and national brotherhood.

UNION SOLDIERS OF THE WAR.

FENIANISM.

JACKSON, Michigan, August 24.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I have read with pleasure the speeches of Governor Oglesby, Speaker Colfax, General Logan and General O'Neil, and they were masterly efforts. I see by your version of the proceedings that it was delivered to an intelligent gathering of young Irishmen. I am very happy to hear it, and rejoice very much that the patriotic sons of Ireland are opening their eyes to the workings of demagogues of the Democratic faction, so-called. In Jackson our Circle passed a unanimous verdict of guilty on Andy Johnson, the accidental President of the United States, and his Grand Vizer William H. Seward. We go for our friends next fall, and you may bet we know who they are by this time.

In looking over the Chicago *Times* I find a great deal of Billingsgate slang about the picnic. The *Times* uses such language and slang, but the young, patriotic Irishmen of America are not going to be influenced by it. I want you to insert this in your paper for the benefit of the Fenians of Chicago. I tell you, Messrs Editors, that the *Free Press* of Detroit is a lying, dirty sheet. A man with half an eye can see that it is on the side of oppression and bought by English gold.

A MEMBER OF THE ROBERT EMMET CIRCLE.

WESTERN COLLEGE.

WESTERN, Iowa, August 23.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Western is situated in Linn County, sixteen miles north of Iowa City, and eight miles south of Cedar Rapids, on the direct route between the two cities. Western is a beautiful little town, and answers the end for which it was originally designed, viz.: an educational town. The College located here is under the supervision of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. We have an able corps of teachers, and besides Western is a very moral and Christian town. Lager beer and gambling saloons are prohibited by the charter, and this condition is inserted into every deed, so that he who violates this trust by erecting a saloon for selling beer, whiskey, or for any gambling purposes, forfeits his property to the College. There are facilities offered here to the young of both sexes, for mental and moral culture, seldom found anywhere. Parents who send their sons and daughters here can rest assured that their morals will be scrupulously guarded, as well as their mental powers improved. A daily line of stages is now running between Iowa City and Cedar Rapids, leaving the former city at nine o'clock a. m., and the latter at eight o'clock a. m., via Western. Students coming via Clinton to Cedar Rapids, or via Davenport to Iowa City, can come by stage to Western. The fall term of the school opens the 30th instant.

A CITIZEN.

A TAILOR WANTED.

MANCHESTER, Ill., August 25, 1866.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

We, the citizens of Manchester, Ill., need a tailor, and respectfully invite Andrew Johnson, when his official term of office shall have expired, to come to set up shop in our town. He must guarantee all work and not talk politics. No references will be required as no whiskey is sold in the place.

MANY CITIZENS.

THE PROPER REMEDY.

FAIRWATER, Wis., August 25.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Our sartorial President is somewhat singular in simile, and not only singular but unfortunate. Select the last. In his reply to Reverdy Johnson (of that ilk) Sartorius 1st thus therapeutically: "The effort has been made to restore the Union. * * * To speak in common phrase, to prepare, as the learned and wise physician would, a *plaster* healing in character and coextensive with the wound. Ah! the sweet, oblivious antidote. But such surgery is miserably poor. Dead ducks are not so quackish. Hear Forney. To the Philadelphia outsiders he said: "I am embarked in this fight with radical principles, believing that radical diseases require radical remedies; and here, having planted my standard on this corner, I intend to contend under the old flag to the last and bitter end!"

Here is the case. A morbid, malignant growth has been extirpated from the nation's body. The Constitution has suffered long years from its presence and contamination. The seeds of the disease yet rankle in the wound, and are already bursting into a luxurious, poisonous growth! Shall they be covered with a *plaster?* Can the foul thing be smothered with a nostrum? Shade of Hippocrates lend thy brightest, keenest knife! Remove the last lingering rootlet. With strong ligatures *bind* up the wound. Support the languid powers. Restore the vital principle. Sustain and *amend* the Constitution.

KAPPA.

POLITICAL CONDITION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

HIGH POINT, North Carolina, August 21.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I propose to notice briefly what may be considered the hindering cause to the work of restoration with our people, and at the same time remove the doubts, if any exist in the minds of outside readers of North Carolina politics, respecting her local and political attitude toward the Government at Washington. During the rebellion some thirty thousand of her voting population maintained, with closed mouths however, their allegiance to the flag of their fathers. Those of this number unconnected with the rebel armies supported the Union candidate, W. W. Holden, for Governor in 1864. Those connected with the armies by constraint, could not exercise this right of freemen. The result was only about fourteen thousand votes were recorded for the Union cause.

These men may be reckoned as firm and inflexible Union men in the matter of enforcing the Emancipation Proclamation and the non-payment of rebel debts. Since then, the greater portion of those interested in slave property and rebel bonds, have become dissatisfied with this feature of the Government's policy, and co-operate with those who oppose restoration, simply because the power of taxing the industry of Union men to indemnify them for these losses is justly denied them. These men proclaim loyalty yet refuse to submit to the terms of restoration for the reason that they are not modified to suit their conditions. They are, therefore, in the way of reconstructing the State Government agreeably to the requirements of the Executive and Congress. They hold the balance of power and control the popular elections. This at once closes the door to Union men.

This element is known as the *true Southern men's party*, and is identified with the policy of disowning the claims of Union men, the reinstating leaders of the rebellion to positions of honor and trust. The Howard amendment is obnoxious to them and its defeat by legislative action will be attempted. The Executive of the State opposes it. No action can be taken until the meeting of the Legislature in November, and not then, unless there is a change in popular opinion at the October election. The ruling authority in this State is disparaging the social and political equality of Union men. And unless the Government interpose for their relief, they will be made targets at which the scorn and contempt of these rulers will be levelled. [illegible]

to a district. Those opposed to the policy should not be intrusted with political position until they could give fruits meet for repentance. [illegible] This, a test, loyal men in North Carolina want. Anything short of this will deprive them of social and political equality, or force them to leave their homes for more congenial associations. This is termed Radicalism, or negro equalization by those lately in arms against the Government. But from this it may be inferred that Union men are in favor of black men's voting. This is a subject, the station of which during our transition state would affect no material benefit to any of our loyal people. It may become a popular measure at the proper time. Should it be made a condition, Union men would cheerfully acquiesce, but in our present condition, with the rebel leaders privileged to hold office of trust, it would virtually deprive Union men of position, for the reason in most districts the rebels compose the larger part of our population, who would influence or control the black man's votes to defeat Union candidates. Hence unless the Howard amendment or something of the kind be made absolute, the black man's vote would affect no good for him, and less for loyal white men.

The great question with Union men is, will they be sustained for their loyalty, or will they suffer the reproach of the Government and of those who are ready to brand them and their children for all time to come with the epithet of traitor to the Davis-Richmond Government?

S. F.

THE NOMINATION OF GEN. HENRY WARREN.

FAIRFIELD, Iowa, Aug. 27, 1866.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The Copperhead organ of your city says, in its issue of the 24th: "The conservative Republicans and Democrats of the First District of Iowa nominated General Fitz Henry Warren for Congress," &c. This statement, if left uncorrected, may do harm, by having the impression that his convention was something else than an unmixed, unwhitewashed, unmitigated Copperhead affair. It will be sufficient for the people of Iowa to make up their estimate of the character of the convention, to state that J. C. Hall, of Burlington, an iron-clad Democrat, was Chairman, that Bentley of the *Argus*, who never had a word of cheer for the Union in the dark hours of the rebellion, was secretary; that Trimble, who was elected judge of his District on a straight-out Democratic ticket, was Chairman of Resolutions; that Pierce, editor of the Washington *Democrat*, whose utterances for the past five years have been a stench in the nostrils of all loyal men, was Chairman of Credentials; that Judge Negus, is "a life-long Democrat," Blakman during the war, called on all hands Copperhead, and a file-leader among the infamous "peace meetings" that disgraced this part of the country, and now an editor of a rabid Democratic paper, and Dunlevy of Davis County, G. S. Baily of Van Buren, and men of that ilk, controlled, governed and ruled the concern. If there was a "conservative Republican" or a Johnson renegade or a member of the Bread-and-Butter brigade on the delegation, he kept still that a double-extra acoustic apparatus could not have discovered his presence. Blakman agreed to support Warren, "by as an anomaly—the first time a Democratic Convention had ever nominated an Abolitionist." Dunlevy voted for Warren—under protest. Negus gave a small fraction of Warren's pedigree, both social, moral and political—and it was a pity the Convention put a gag on him and choked him off. Trimble acknowledged they could not elect an out-and-out Democrat. He "had it from authority near the throne, that Warren was running at the solicitation of the Administration." These elements and these declarations should convince the most obtuse that it was a regular Copperhead affair, managed by Copperheads; and as such we will wipe the whole rotten concern from the face of the earth. Conservative Republicans are scarce, and when found are as mean as men can well be made, but they have not descended to such a depth of infamy as to fuse politically with the crowd that nominated Warren.

S.

A. JOHNSON'S POLITICAL TOUR.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., August 28.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The news of the Philadelphia Board of Trade and Common Council refusing any reception to A. Johnson, the first National rebel President is, about too good to be true. I hope and pray loyal Chicago, and every other loyal city will follow that glorious example. Let the miserable arch-apostate go through the free Northwest alone or only with his chosen, loathsome herd of imported serviles, shining and stinking in their leprous corruption and treason.

Nothing better than hisses and groans should greet the ears of this incomparably more infamous man than James Buchanan and Jeff. Davis, daring to show himself for electioneering purposes, no doubt, in the free Northwest.

Wherever a freeman meets him let us hope something more expressive than the fawning, tainted utterances of a Doolittle and Randall will reach him. Why did not our last Congress strip him and tie his hands? If the next one does not, *we are lost!*

F. K. P.

HOW A. JOHNSON SHOULD BE RECEIVED.

CHICAGO, August 28, 1866.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Does Andrew Johnson come to Chicago as President of the United States, or does he come as an electioneering politician? If you, with me, are convinced that he is "on the stump," I hope you will not fail to advocate that the proper way to receive him is in *silent contempt*. It is disgusting to read the despatches describing the ovations offered to him. They will only tend to confirm him in his dictatorial predilections. The West ought to teach him a lesson, if the East shrinks from the task. We must not prevent his adorers crowding around his with acclamations, but if necessary we ought to drown their vociferous servility by silence. Otherwise he ought to be received with that ominous silence that is far more impressive than any degree of acclamation, and, on leaving the West, he ought not for a moment to be mistaken as to the estimate in which he is held here by the great majority. Even if it is doubted that A. Johnson is ready to play the role of a usurper, there can be no mistake that his party is perfectly willing to support him in such an effort. Witness this editorial from this morning's *Times*:

"If there is anything that can make us regret the coming of President Johnson to Chicago, it is that it occasions time which might be filled in cackling of Black Republicans who are eating his bread and butter, and abusing their benefactor. It is a pity that all these knaves and villains cannot be made to see their way straight to the gibbet [illegible]."

"*His bread!*" "*Their benefactor!*" Can you read this without it making your blood boil? I repeat, you cannot do enough to impress your readers, that whilst as a visitor he is to be treated as a gentleman, he ought never for a moment to be deceived as to whether he has our sympathies or not. Let us exercise the privileges of our manhood.

F. S. WINSLOW.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

A Bushel of Corn—Shelling for Market—Value of Cobs for Fuel—Sowing Oats and Buckwheat with Winter Wheat vs. Straw—Summer Apples for Market—Pure Cider Vinegar.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

CHAMPAIGN, August 21.

A bushel of shelled corn is fifty-six pounds, and a bushel in the ear of new corn is considered seventy-five, and of dry corn in the ear seventy pounds. Seventy pounds of good corn in the ear will yield of shelled corn fifty-seven pounds; cobs, twelve and a half pounds; waste, half a pound; total, seventy pounds. A bushel of cobs weigh fourteen pounds, and an ordinary load, such as is sold at the steam shellers, measure about forty bushels or six hundred pounds. The price at the sheller is usually fifty cents or one dollar per load delivered. Taking this as the commercial value of cobs for fuel, we have one cent a bushel for the cobs at the sheller, or two cents delivered. It may therefore be set down as a fact that the cobs of a bushel of corn delivered are worth two cents for fuel, and the one pound saved in selling shelled corn over ear corn, at forty cents a bushel, is worth seven mills, making two and three fourths cents difference between ear and shelled corn. Now, suppose the farmer hauls one load a day to market, of forty bushels, weighing twenty-eight hundred pounds, he hauls five hundred and sixty pounds that bring him nothing. Estimating the day's work at four dollars we have sixty-seven cents as the proportion for this extra hauling, or one and three-fourths cents on a bushel. Add this to two and three-fourths cents, and we have four and a half cents difference in value between shelled and ear corn. We will now suppose the farmer loads his corn into cars instead of a warehouse, and ships it to Chicago in his own account, say from St. Louis, which is about the average distance to ship this grain in our own State. See how the former stands with mixed corn:

Freight on 100 bushels	$9.50
Commission	1.00
Hauling 3,500 lbs.	5.00
Offset the shelling against the cobs and corn sown and we have total cost	$15.50
100 bushels sold at	25.00
Value at the crib	$9.50
Hauling 7,000 lbs. corn to the depot shelled	10.00
100 bushels sold	25.00
Value at the crib	$23.00

A slight difference of seven cents a bushel. The farmer who can haul two loads a day will of course make a less loss; but as the loads do not average 2,800 pounds each, we are safe in estimating that as an average day's work. These figures, it is true, are for the present prices; but it is noticeable that the margin between shelled and ear corn remains the same, without regard to the price per bushel. With the aid of a slate and pencil and these figures, any farmer can count up for himself the loss in not shelling his own corn. Any steam sheller that can shell corn for the extra pound of shelled corn and the cobs.

The place to shell the corn is on the farm when the corn is to be hauled any distance. No farmer can afford more than one commission in selling his corn, but according to the common practice he pays at least two, and one of them a pretty large per cent. A common hand-sheller with a pully attached, so as to run with an endless chain power, with one horse, will shell twenty bushels an hour, and the two-horse power shellers will double that amount and only need some three men to run it, so that the shelling will not cost much, if any, over three cents a bushel. Every person who has used cobs for fuel knows that they are worth more than coal, ton for ton. Assuming coal to be worth five dollars a ton, or one-fourth of a cent a pound, the cobs from a bushel of corn would be worth over three cents.

This all may look like small business to the large farmer, but it must be borne in mind that in Illinois the profit on a bushel of corn is not large, and a saving of three or seven cents a bushel is not to be despised. [illegible]

[illegible] damp weather and odd times in which to do the work without material cost. We want a hand sheller that will separate the corn from the cobs without breaking them, and at the same time winnow it. We have seen no such shellers in market of late years. Eight years ago we purchased one at a cost of eighteen dollars, to which we added a pully, and which has shelled thousands of bushels, and is to all appearance still good. The use of one farm at least fifty years. The wearing parts are chilled and show no perceptible wear. If such machines could be had, at reasonable prices, they would save thousands of dollars annually.

OATS AND BUCKWHEAT, WITH WINTER WHEAT vs. STRAW.

When oats and buckwheat are sown with winter wheat, they shade and choke out the wheat plants that the growth is very slender and delicate, and their chances to survive the winter even with the protection they afford, will not warrant the application. On the other hand, a light covering of straw applied soon after the ground is frozen in December, is very valuable, and should always be applied on the prairies when straw or prairie hay can be had for the purpose. Three or four loads to the acre are sufficient.

SUMMER APPLES FOR MARKET.

The Keswick Codlin is the earliest apple that is of much value for market. It has bombarded a premium over all other cooking apples in market, of twenty-five to fifty cents a barrel. The tree is hardy and productive, and orchardists would do well to make a note of it. Another valuable apple for the market is the William's, sometimes called Sops-of-Wine. Though of only second rate flavor, yet its fine appearance will sell it. The tree is hardy and productive. Both of them are in season before the Maiden's Blush. Duchess of Aldenburgh is also becoming popular in the vicinity of the Chicago market. Lowell for a late summer apple is promising well. Irish Peach, Cooper and sweet June prove early and constant bearers and find a ready sale. The tree of the Irish Peach apple has a rough bark, some while quite young which will distinguish it from all others, except the Newtown Pippin. Red Astrachan, Early Harvest and Red June, are favorite varieties, but it is a question if they are as profitable as some others.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR.

Some people are so little taught in the way of trade marks, as to think that the man who makes vinegar out of molasses and acids and label it pure cider vinegar, ought to be indicted, tried and found guilty of swindling.

Our housekeepers who use this kind of vinegar and find their pickles eat up with the acid, are very indignant at this kind of trade mark, that conveys to them the impression that they are purchasing cider vinegar when in fact not a drop of the juice of the apple enters into its composition. There ought to be some law to regulate such things, either of statute or morals. An unsophisticated countryman who had a large lot of apples, that were not quite up to the standard of the market in size, though to turn an honest penny by making them into cider and selling to the vinegar factory. Confident that he could sell at some price he drove up to the factory. But think of his disappointment when the foreman informs him that it did not require apple cider to make pure cider vinegar; that a gallon of molasses and a certain amount of other ingredients would make two gallons of pure cider vinegar. There was no remedy but to haul the cider back to the farm, and let it go through the natural fermentation for cider. He then found city dealers who were happy to pay him a better price than for the city made article. A large quantity of cider vinegar could be made annually from the apples now wasted. All the small sized and defective apples at least should be worked up. With our rapidly increasing apple crop will come a better supply of cider vinegar if it is protected by a trade mark.

RURAL.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE EAST.

Rousing Speech by General Butler at Gloucester, Mass.

General B. F. Butler made a speech in Gloucester, Mass., on Saturday evening last. There was an immense audience present, and the General's dissection of "my policy" was received with unbounded satisfaction and applause. He began by saying that the issues now before the country are very simple—the same that they were in 1861. Then the Representatives of eleven insurgent States left their seats in the Congress of the United States for the purpose of destroying the Government; and now he believed they desire to return to their seats for a like purpose.

In reference to the right of the Southern States to representation the General said:

Congress came together in December, and for the first time the President enunciated the doctrine that these States had a right to representation. I always said that there was a fallacy in that statement; that was sophistry; and I have seen very many honest, loyal men that were staggered by that argument. "Why won't Congress admit the loyal representative in the Union?" Is it not right for Congress to keep out loyal men? Suppose the South is disloyal and sends loyal representatives, why should they not be admitted? Suppose, my friends, you who have a doubt upon this question—suppose the loyal States should send disloyal men to the Congress of the United States? Will you admit the disloyal representative? No, because he misrepresents the loyal people, and he ought not to be admitted. Suppose a disloyal constituency sends a loyal representative, should he be admitted? No. Why? Because he misrepresents his constituency [illegible]

[illegible]

We believe our majority was largely reduced in 1864, by foul play, especially with the soldiers' votes; last fall we polled rather more than our actual majority, because the Democratic managers undertook to plow with strange heifers, and so disgusted the rank and file of their party that thousands of them utterly refused to vote. If the same policy is persisted in, the disgust and disaffection will probably be greater this year. The New York Democracy are rather hard on the bit; and it will take some time to reconcile them to the leadership of Weed, Raymond, and the ringer of the "little bell." But on a square party issue, and a full popular vote, the Republican majority in the State is just about 30,000.

We can overgo that figure this fall, and are determined to do it. Never did the pulse of a party beat higher than does that of the Republicans of New York to-day. The New Orleans massacre, with the nefarious means used to mislead the public mind touching the facts, and the despatches of General Sheridan, have aroused a stern public indignation which sweeps all before it. If the election were next Tuesday, we should poll more votes than we did last year; with two months wherein to enlighten and arouse the masses by publications and speeches, we can poll at least 40,000 [illegible] Presidential election.

And let none fear that we shall not make proper efforts throughout our State. We have a Congress to elect, and we shall contest every district with desperate resolution. When our local strength is overwhelming, we shall work for our State ticket; where we are relatively weak we shall fight to elect our Representatives in Congress. We may lose one member (gained in '64 by adverse divisions) in this City; we confidently expect to gain three, and hope for four, elsewhere. A U. S. Senator is at stake, and we have not the faintest notion of losing him.

Our State Convention next week will be very strong in numbers and character, and its meeting and deliberations will swell the enthusiasm already prevailing. We shall there take steps to canvass our State from end to end, and to call out our vote to the utmost. Recent acts of our Legislature have strengthened the impediments to illegal voting, which operates signally to our advantage. It will be far more difficult to "vote often," or vote at all if unqualified, than it ever yet has been. Our saving by these acts must amount to several thousand votes.

Friends without! TRUST NEW YORK! Though sorely tried, she has not failed when you needed her. She will stand by you now by a decided and invincible majority!

NEW YORK.

Trust the Empire State.

[From the New York Tribune, 28th inst.]

Friends living remote from us write to ask what is the probability with regard to the result of our approaching State election. We answer specifically and confidently.

At the last Presidential election the total vote of our State was as follows: [illegible]

Governor Fenton had the highest vote and the largest majority of any man on either National or State ticket. And his vote stands to this day the largest ever cast for any one in this State for any office whatever.

At our election last fall the vote stood [illegible]

OBITUARY.

Dean Richmond.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Dean Richmond, who died in this city yesterday morning, at the residence of Samuel J. Tilden, was born, March 31, 1804, at Woodstock, Vermont. His parents were poor, and his friends without influence. At fourteen years of age he was an orphan; but from the first he displayed that restless and enterprising spirit which marks his career. He left Vermont in boyhood to seek his fortune in this State, and first settled at Salina, where he obtained a situation as a clerk. His first savings were devoted to paying the debts he had received as a sole legacy from his parents. Soon after he removed to Syracuse, where he engaged in the salt-boiling business, and in a few years became very successful. His next step was to engage in the commission and forwarding business, by which he gained a fortune which he invested in the purchase of railroad securities, becoming largely interested in several important roads. Western New York was in 1850 a grand field for such energy and foresight as his, and about this time he was made a Director of the Buffalo & State Line Railroad. Upon its consolidation with the Central Road, in 1853, Mr. Richmond was elected Vice President of the Company, and in 1864 succeeded Mr. Erastus Corning as President. His connection with other railroads, though not official, was influential. For many years he had lived in Batavia, and the simplicity of his home life and his large generosity won him a reputation among his neighbors. These are the main facts of his business life; but it was as a politician that he became one of the powers of the State.

He was a Democrat all his life, but in his youth especially a liberal Democrat, using his influence for the free soil wing of that party. He opposed the annexation of Texas in 1844, and sustained Martin Van Buren. In 1854 he denounced the Nebraska bill. But though representing the more tolerable principles of the party, he was always very careful not to risk its success at the polls. Hence his frequent reconciliations with the leaders who differed with him in opinion, and the compromises of the two sections of the party. No State politician had a higher reputation as a manager and wire-worker; and in 1850 he was appointed Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, a position which he held until his death. At the Charleston Convention in 1860, he did all in his power to prevent the division of the Democracy, appreciating, perhaps, the national danger, and doubtless foreseeing the ruin of his party. During the rebellion he acted with the Democracy in opposing the Administration, though it must be remembered to his honor that he did not join with those who would gladly have risked the destruction of the Union to gain a party triumph. At the Chicago Convention of 1864, Mr. Richmond was very active, and ardently promoted the nomination of McClellan. His political course of late is well known. He was one of the three or four men who shaped the action of the Saratoga Convention, and at Philadelphia was consulted equally by the seceders from the Republican party, the Southern delegates and the Democrats. He sustained, of course, the policy of Mr. Johnson, and the *Post* intimates that the Democratic platform and ticket of 1865 were adopted after assurances given him during an interview with the President. This fact, we may note in passing, is important as showing how early Mr. Johnson's secret negotiations with the Democrats began.

Dean Richmond was a shrewd leader, but withal bold. The spirit of an adventurer was born in him; he loved politics as some gamblers love cards, as much for the sake of the excitement as the power. His ambition did not seem to aim at office, for he repeatedly declined nominations for the Governorship and the United States Senate. It was better, in his estimation, to rule a party between the freedom and the might of a few gentlemen meeting quietly at dinner to plan a great campaign, and the trammelled influence of an official. It was his pride to place in the throne the man of his choice, and to stand behind it. Thus all his extended influence was personal; he had woven a web over the State, and the threads all centered in his grasp. His energy, if not the principles, was entitled to respect. The illness of which he died, showed itself at Branford, Connecticut, about three weeks ago; yet he did not yield, but, without consulting a physician, went to the Saratoga Convention. Constantly growing worse, he persevered, and attended the Philadelphia Convention, and then travelled to Washington. After Mr. Tilden, who knew his condition, had removed him to his own home, he would, if permitted, have gone to Albany to attend the meeting of the Democratic State Committee. This was the nature of the man. Rest was not rest to him when he heard afar off the noise of the battle.

Personally Mr. Richmond had much popularity, and though his opponents were many he had few enemies. But, while we are glad to speak of him as a more generous opponent than many of his colleagues, as a business man of rare enterprise, and a politician of rude force, his power was only of the day. He invented plans, but did not enforce principles. In the great reforms which have recreated the nation, Dean Richmond had no part, and little sympathy; the cleverness and cunning of the manager of men and parties are always outweighed by the earnest devotion of a simple mind to truth. The public life of this successful controller of elections will have little influence on the future. He was the tireless architect of edifices that perpetually fell down; the rebuilder of ruins which should have been left to decay. Death snatched him suddenly from his schemes, but, may not be said to have taken him before his work was done, for such work is never done; by its nature it is without end; it is the labor of Sisyphus, the rolling of the heavy stone of Reform; the pouring of water into the cask of the Danaides. The Democratic party will lose an astute, able and sufficiently devoted leader in Dean Richmond, but the future will not miss him.

The Rev. John Pierpont.

The Rev. John Pierpont, whose death we regret to announce, was born April 6, 1785, in Litchfield, Connecticut. His education was completed in 1804, at Yale College, and in 1805 he became a tutor in the family of Colonel William Alston, of North Carolina. In 1809 he returned to Connecticut, where he studied law, and settled at Newburyport, Mass., where he [illegible] In 1816 he published "Airs of Palestine," one of his first poems [illegible] the Hollis street Unitarian Church, in Boston. In 1835-6 he visited Europe, and published in 1840 an edition of his poems. His persistence in speaking in favor of the temperance reform caused trouble with his congregation, which resulted in a seven years' controversy, when he resigned. In 1845 he accepted the charge of the Unitarian Church in Troy, N. Y., where he remained four years, and then took charge of the first Congregational Church in Medford, Mass., where he continued to reside until the beginning of the war. Of late Mr. Pierpont—probably on account of age for the active duties of a clergyman—was obliged to accept a clerkship in the Treasury Department, and holding that position died.

LETTER FROM HON. J. M. SCOVEL.

His Views on the Reconstruction Policy of Congress.

The following letter from Hon. James M. Scovel, State Senator from Camden County, will be read with interest:

CAMDEN N. J., August 24, 1866.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:

Your editorial of yesterday seems to require an answer at my hands, and perhaps I ought to congratulate myself that you now express such kindly and friendly sentiments on my behalf, and seem to exhibit so lively an interest in my political welfare. The mistake you made is in considering me a prodigal, when, really, I have never been away from home.

You speak truly when you say you have taken a prominent part in bringing what you call my "mistake" before the public. Permit me to say that you also brought many other things before the public in regard to my connection with the Senatorial contest which had no foundation in fact whatever. Doubtless you were misinformed. But that contest belongs to the past. You desire some expression of my political opinions on the questions of the day. To this request I cheerfully respond, while tempted modestly to inquire "who made you a judge in (Republican) Israel?"

I wrote the letter to his Excellency Governor Ward, in regard to the amendments, because no public measure for many years has so fully commanded by mind and heart and conscience as the amendments to the Constitution, constitutionally proposed by the recent Congress.

The defeat of this measure, so far as I can see, can only lead to future misery, injustice and oppression. I hold to-day, more firmly than ever, the same opinions expressed by me in the New Jersey Senate, on the 27th of February last. I then said:

"It becomes us to meet these questions without passion, but with the courage which is often the forlorn hope of success. The supreme hour for the nation has struck.

"If we are just and fear not, we can teach the men so eager for the power they voluntarily abandoned, that conquering may prove as lordly and complete a thing as lifting upward as in crushing low.

"If the conflict which is to decide whether the peace we have won by the sword is worth having, and has come to stay; if that conflict must come, let it come. Let it come now, for with God's help and man's fidelity, we will never, in the name and to the trust committed to us, be false to the dead, and dear to us all by the sacrifices made by the living. We cannot, we will not, we dare not omit to do that which the safety of the Union requires. The statesman is never regardless of consequences. But the man who is true to himself and just to others, accepts all consequences which follow the discharge of public duty. As for myself, I belong neither to the party of Cæsar nor to that of Brutus. America will never be cursed with a Dictator, and assassination does not thrive since the days of the Roman Senate. We are engaged in a conflict of ideas nobler and more far-reaching than the clash of bayonets.

"If Congress does not give us the Manhood Suffrage, we will have an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting representation to votes. The bad spirituality of the popular heart cannot be baulked in its purpose. If I do not live to see it, my children will live to see the day when no man shall be denied a political right on account of his complexion. A democracy of aristocracy of sentiment and manners, I can understand. But a democracy of laws which compel the able-bodied to bear arms and pay taxes, but prohibit the able-minded from having either vote or voice in the policies which control them, is a monstrosity in legislation, a falsehood in politics and a sandy foundation for a Republic."

I trust Mr. Editor, that you will consider this expression of opinion as entirely satisfactory.

Governor Ward, I think, fully understands my position.

I propose at the extra session, if such session is called, to do *my duty as a Republican* upon all questions which may arise, first satisfying my own conscience, then gratifying my constituents and friends.

I am yours, very sincerely,

JAMES M. SCOVEL.

P. S.—It no longer regarded in this District as a *positive* disqualification in a candidate for Congress that he has some brains and no money.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

More Bread and Butter Wanted at the South.

The Mobile *Times* reviews in detail the resolutions adopted at Philadelphia, and then bursts out as follows:

"The unnecessary declaration that the war just closed has 'maintained' the authority of the Constitution and the rights of the States, is rather of a derisive nature when read alongside of that corrupting, that abominable outrage and public robbery—the abolition proclamation—has eradicated slavery now and forever.

"In the same breath the insulting declaration is made that a President, even unaided by Congress, could rob the citizens of their most dearly cherished institutions—rob them of four thousand millions' worth of property, held under the sacred pledge and guarantee of the nation's honor and the Constitution of our forefathers—and yet dare assert that the rights of the States, were, and never shall cease to be respected!

"The national debt—not a dollar of which is held at the South, but which has been created to subdue secessionists to throttle our infant freedom—the national faith is pledged to be sacred and inviolate, no doubt meaning non-taxable also; while the pittance snatched from the widows and orphans of the South to help in defending the sacred soil of our homes, is branded with eternal repudiation.

The Richmond *Examiner* is disposed to complain of the Southern delegates:

"We did not send the right kind of delegates to the Convention, and those that we did send appear to have neglected their business. The whole subject has been treated exclusively from a Northern stand-point, and the South once more has been left out in the cold. The fourth resolution affirms the right of representation, but in terms which point strongly at the test oath and Mr. Raymond's heresies. Unless the test oath be set aside, we regard all talk about Congress admitting representatives as a delusive mockery. That the Northern people should think it right to tax us for the support of the widows and orphans of those who fought against us and desolated our land, is to be expected; [illegible] This exaction, we suppose, we must stand; but it is not right to call upon us to dishonor our gallant dead, and to trample on the feelings of the widows and orphans of the South by recognizing the sacredness of the Federal soldiers' and sailors' in the late contest. That Southern delegates should join in this; that they should avow their readiness to tax all, including even the widows and orphans of the South, for this purpose, is, to us, utterly incomprehensible."

POLITICAL RIOT IN INDIANA.

The Copperheads Attempt to Clean Out a Loyal Town and Themselves Get Cleaned Out.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, 28th inst.]

On Saturday last a Copperhead mass meeting was held at Danville, Hendricks County. Delegates were present from Morgan, Marion, Putnam, and Boone counties, who filed into town early on the eventful morning, mounted on dilapidated horses, four-wheeled vehicles of every hue and description, and ox carts generally. Many of the wagons were surmounted with hickory poles, thus seeking to recall memories of Jackson times. At best accounts, nearly two thousand men, women and children were present. The meeting was held in the fair grounds, about one mile west of Danville, and speeches were made by the Copperhead candidate for Congress, Sam. Hendricks, and others. It might be well here to state that the citizens of Danville are loyal to the core, there being but two or three full-blown Democrats in the place. For this reason it is intensely hated by all the Copperhead neighborhoods in the county, and much bitterness has existed in consequence of past difficulties between them.

During the speaking at the fair grounds, three or four soldiers of Danville were severely beaten by Democrats. Those soldiers were compelled to leave the grounds. Coming back to Danville, they notified their comrades how they had been treated at the front, and also that threats were made to "clean out" Danville after the adjournment of the meeting. This naturally excited the Danville boys, and they determined, should that undertaking be attempted, "to stay with them."

After the Copperhead meeting had adjourned, the Democrats formed in procession and started for town. At the outer edge they halted, placed the women and children in wagons in rear of the procession, laid in a good supply of boulders in the front vehicles, threw out an advance guard of horsemen, and with drums beating and colors flying, prepared for the grand entree. While passing through the streets, some soldiers in the crowd lining the sidewalks, asked if that "was Morgan's Cavalry?" Whereupon the Grand Marshal, bursting with importance, and perhaps slightly "full of tangle-foot," ordered the procession to halt. At this a burly Democrat in one of the wagons, remarked that "this is a d—d Abolition hole," and that he could "whip the best man in it." Suiting the action to the word he dismounted from the wagon and squared himself belligerently. One of the old Seventh boys advanced to the attack, and at the first fire, charged and captured the enemy's works. The Democrats, finding their champion worsted, interfered. In time the boys rallied to the defence of their old comrade. Fists now became of too light metal. Boulders were freely resorted to, and finally revolvers and firearms of every description. Many were injured by the stones on both sides, and it is reported that five Democrats were wounded by pistol shots. The Danville boys soon succeeded in worsting their assailants and driving them out of town in wild disorder; leaving as trophies on the battle-field, coats, hats, revolvers, etc.

Threats were freely made by the Democrats that they would return and burn the town. Accordingly, on Saturday night, a meeting of the citizens was called, means of defence adopted, and pickets thrown out on all the principal roads.

As yet, there is intense excitement. Union men living in Democratic neighborhoods, were forced to come to Danville on Saturday and Sunday night for protection. An old soldier living up in the "North Brush," was ordered to march in ten minutes.

Thrilling Incident.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette, August 27.]

A youthful navigator named Loup Powell, aged about ten years, was the hero yesterday of a thrilling incident witnessed by hundreds of persons from the St. Clair street bridge. The little fellow had been floating about the Allegheny shore of the river on a narrow plank which had been dislodged from a raft a short distance above. The precocious boy soon tired of the knee-deep water and propelling his rude craft farther away from the shore, he found himself in the rapid current of the river. He struggled manfully to regain the shore, but all to no avail, the plank floating onward and outward till he was in the middle of the river, with nothing but the treacherous, rolling plank between him and a watery grave. His cries soon aroused [illegible] attention of a couple of ladies crossing the bridge, who, realizing at once the danger, called Captain Reed, who was passing over the bridge at the time, and made him aware of the little navigator's danger. In the meanwhile the nearly distracted boy had dropped his paddle into the river, and in endeavoring to regain it he fell off the plank into the water. He clutched at the plank and held with his tiny hands to its rough edges to buoy him up, while Captain Reed and others loudly shouted to a man named Christian Bradford, who was in a skiff nearly a quarter of a mile from the place to come to the lad's rescue. At this time the bridge was crowded with spectators. Every breath was held, and every heart throbbed quicker awaiting the seemingly slow approach of the skiff to rescue the boy whose strength was fast failing and whose feeble cries for succor were scarcely audible. The skiff was an hundred yards from the lad when the current swept wildly against the plank and the tiny adventurer was left alone in the deep water. He sank, arose, sunk again and arose, and ere the skiff arrived, had gone down the third time to rise no more. There was a murmur of pity and sorrow among all who had been upon the bridge watching the boy as he went down apparently to a watery grave. Mr. Bradford was but a moment too late. With one bound he sprang from the boat, and in the deep water was lost to the throng on the bridge for nearly thirty seconds, when he re-appeared bearing in his arms the lifeless form of the little hero. Placing the body in a skiff he immediately took steps to revive him, and within a few minutes delivered the boy into the arms of an anxious crowd in waiting on the Allegheny shore—alive, and but little the worse of his miraculous escape from death. That boy owes his life to Mr. Bradford, whose noble conduct in rescuing, at the peril of his own life, that of a fellow creature, excited the admiration of all who witnessed the thrilling incident.

THE COLOMBIA SHIP CANAL.

The Scheme to Unite the Pacific and Atlantic by a Canal Across the Isthmus of Darien.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

PANAMA, August 11, 1866.

The United States steamer Waterce has been ordered to this place, and has arrived, for the purpose of receiving on board a party of scientific gentlemen who are about to renew the survey of the canal route across the Isthmus of Darien. They are to be conveyed to San Miguel, and the vessel, is understood to have been placed at their disposal until the survey is either completed or abandoned. The party is said to have been organized under the auspices of a prominent Senator from Rhode Island.

THE ROUTE.

On the 27th of last June the Congress of Colombia passed an act in favor of the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien and Panama. This act annuls the contract made by General Mosquera in London last January so far as to open the enterprise to the competition of the world. The leading features of the act are taken from Mosquera's contract, which he presented to Congress in a message dated May 21.

TERMS OF THE ACT AUTHORIZING THE CANAL.

The following are the chief points of the act just passed:—

A privilege is granted for the term of ninety-nine years, excluding any other similar canal from traversing the territory of Colombia. The work is to be completed in ten years, with the privilege of four years additional, should extraordinary circumstances justify it. The canal must be wide and deep enough to allow of the heaviest and largest craft and steam vessels freely navigating through it. All the uncultivated land that may be necessary to complete the work, and a strip on each side [illegible] the land of private [illegible] for the purpose if necessary. The contractors are to have, likewise, the use of the ports situated at both ends, and they shall have permission to build whatever works, &c., they may require; but said ports shall be free and open to the commerce of all nations, and they shall be declared neutral, as also the canal itself in all its length and breadth. Transit by the canal shall not be interrupted in case of war between any nations whatever, including even Colombia. Only ships of war shall be excluded therefrom, [illegible] to take part in hostilities. Passengers, treasure, merchandise and effects of any kind, except such as are to remain in the republic, shall be free from all tax and duty while in transit. Passengers will need no passport except in time of war; vessels, however, must show their clearances and other papers.

The contractors have the privilege of establishing a rate of toll for the use of their depots, docks, warehouses, &c., provided the same do not exceed seventy-five cents per ton for vessels in ballast, $2 for vessels with cargo; $10 per head for passengers, and one-half of one per cent on the value of precious metals. [illegible] ships of Colombia shall pay no duty or tax whatever. However, such nations as will bind themselves by public treaty to guarantee to Colombia the sovereignty and neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama and Darien, with the adjacent coasts, and the complete neutrality of the ports situated thereon, may be allowed a deduction in favor of their vessels.

The Republic of Colombia is to receive, from the contractors during the first ten years, to count after the construction of the canal six per cent on the net profits, and during the ensuing seventy-five years eight per cent. [illegible] It is also agreed that the contractors shall pay to Colombia under this article shall never be less than six hundred thousand dollars per year. At the expiration of the term of the grant, [illegible] buildings and dependencies belonging to the canal will be delivered to the republic [illegible]

The contract shall not be given to any nation or foreign government, and all discrepancies that may arise concerning said contract shall be decided by judges of the republic of Colombia. In case the line of survey of the canal should run through any of the territory conceded to, and now occupied by the Panama Railroad Company, the consent of the latter shall be obtained. [illegible] This forfeiture involves all the lands, materials, buildings and improvements made, as well as the security deposit. [illegible]

NAMES OF PROPOSING CONTRACTORS.

The act of Congress ends by ordering the return to Henry Duesbury, of London, the $20,000 which he deposited in 1864 to secure the fulfilment of his contract with General Mosquera, on the 30th of last January, in London. The partners of Mr. Duesbury in this enterprise were Thomas Page, C. E., and George Elliot, Vice Admiral of the British navy. It further orders the publication of a call for proposals in the leading journals of Europe and North America, said proposals to be addressed to a commission from Colombia sitting in London, [illegible] conditions of this act, they shall be submitted to Congress for ratification.

A NEW YORK COMPANY IN THE FIELD.

It appears that Daniel M. Keller, of New York, has presented proposals already, and some of the people here are urged to advocate their acceptance strenuously, and would wish to see the work undertaken by an American company.

BENNETT, THE BIGAMIST.

A Record of His Exploits—A Grey-Haired Scamp.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, 28th inst.]

James Bennett (not James Gordon Bennett of New York, but James Bennett of New Jersey,) was arrested at Franklin on Friday last, and brought to this city, where he was accommodated with quarters at Robinson's boarding house, where he no doubt ere this has felt the difference from those well kept and comfortable quarters, known as the Macy House, in this city, the last place of voluntary residence of the aforesaid Bennett, previous to his occupancy of Robinson's Hotel. As he no doubt has found out ere this that Robinson does not furnish feather beds, chambermaids, and whiskey stews to make his dreams pleasant, and to bring forth pleasant dreams during the honeymoon, nor a wife to solace him, all of which he was wont to enjoy in his comfortable quarters at the Macy House. The charge against the said Bennett is bigamy, in having a living wife at Lexington, Kentucky, if not a dozen more in other places, it being charged that if he is not death on the women, he is heavy on the widows, especially on the rich ones. As a detail of his operations may not be uninteresting, we will give the rumors afloat of his doings, with no intention of influencing his trial, since his second and last matrimonial alliance will no doubt end his mortal career in Jeffersonville, as he apparently is now between sixty-five and seventy years of age. Report says that a number of years ago the said Bennett emigrated to the State of Kentucky from New Jersey, and soon gained the affections of a rich widow by the name of Harris, who was possessed of a fine estate, with the fixtures necessary to make a fine concern. Bennett for some years went it with a looseness, and the personalty fast vanished under his liberal dispensation, until the death of his wife put a stop to his prodigal operations, by a reversion of her property to her blood relations. Matrimonial operation No. 2 was his marriage with an heiress by the name of Merrill, at or near Lexington, Ky., who had a portion in her own right in a farm, and valued at $30,000. As he had larger scope in his secured partnership, her own fortune being in her own right, and on the principle that what was "her's was his'n," he spent it with a lavish hand, and in a few years had invested what should have been her own in various ways that led to the loss of her fortune, and to cap the climax of operations with the two, he took the remnant of her means and eloped with a prostitute of his own keeping, and fled with her to Lewisburg, in the State of Missouri. At this place, we understand, a matrimonial alliance was frustrated by parties from Kentucky, with a widow No. 3, and he fled from the place, leaving his guilty paramour to settle numerous debts of his and her contracting. The next heard of the gay Lothario was his turning up in Illinois, where widow No. 4 fell a victim to his honeyed words and bewitching ways, but being aware of his true character, instead of letting him squander her means and enjoy her property, she sent him to the Penitentiary, from which he turned up in Indiana, and at Jonesville, in Bartholomew County, he came across widow No. 5, in the shape of a Mrs. Marshall, a resident of this city, who was on a business tour, and, by dint of promises, bribes and misrepresentations, he succeeded in forming an alliance in the bonds of matrimony. From all accounts Bennett has played a deep and oft-practiced game of deception, and many are the parties in this State that have been made sadly wiser by the dissipation of pleasant illusions created by the old gray and bald-headed deceiver. Plantations and niggers, carriages, pianos, lands and moneys, blooded horses and cattle, all have passed away, and it is a consolation to parties here to know that he failed to get that which he was aiming at, viz.: the fortune of widow No. 5. Yesterday afternoon Bennett had a preliminary examination before his Honor the Mayor, when, owing to the want of evidence, he was released; but he was immediately rearrested, and now occupies his old room at Robinson's, from which he will not find it so easy to escape the fangs of justice on any legal quibble or technicality, as evidence will soon be here from Kentucky to insure his conviction. We enlarge on this affair, and advise rich widows to be sure they are right before they go ahead.

James Gordon Bennett, Jr., is now the leading "swell" at Newport, and has the fourth highest Band of New York there in his own employ. [illegible]

ILLINOIS.—The Republicans [illegible] that General J. F. Farnsworth [illegible]

—As we have already [illegible] Convention [illegible]

Resolved, [illegible]

That the Republican [illegible]

OHIO.—The name of General [illegible]

—The Auburn (N. Y.) *Advertiser*, home organ, calls on the Union party [illegible]

—The Pittsburgh Gazette [illegible]

—The Detroit *Post* says the [illegible]

"It is very appropriate [illegible] Knights of the Golden Circle [illegible]

IOWA.—The DeWitt [illegible] State Collector for [illegible] Clinton County [illegible]

KENTUCKY.—The following [illegible] from Kentucky to the loyal [illegible]

—A Reconstructed [illegible]

The Mobile *Times* [illegible] Sheridan [illegible]

"General Phil. Sheridan [illegible]

"Butler turned thief [illegible]

THE BOONE COUNTY TRAGEDY.

Statement of the Prisoner—Narrow Escape from Lynching when Arrested—Death of the Little Girl—Lynching of Taylor.

[Correspondence of the Advertiser and Tribune.]

LANSING, August 27, 1866.

After Marshal Baker arrested the assassin John Taylor, the particulars of which were given in a former correspondence, he asked him what in the world induced him to so brutally murder that innocent little girl; in answer to which he made the following statement:

My name is John Taylor; was born in Nelson County, Ky.; [illegible] My father was a slave; Mr. William Jones was my old master; I was taken by the Northern army during the second year of the war [illegible] [illegible]

I think it was about twelve o'clock at night when I was at Mr. Buck's. The second woman I struck did not get off the bed; I thought she was going to and I struck her. Don't remember of striking the little girl.

Mr. Buck ought to have paid me four dollars and a half. He had refused to pay me. He said sometime he had paid me, and that I had not staid with him as I agreed to.

My mother was about two-thirds colored, and my father was a white man. I can read a little and write my name.

When the officers were taking him to Mason from here on the night of the 24th, they met several loads of men who were armed, and were coming here to have a negro funeral, and though they looked suspiciously at the carriage, they concluded that the head of their intended procession was not there, and passed on. The fellow is said to have felt much better when he was placed within the walls of the jail than most prisoners who go there. At one time on the route, supposing that they saw several loads of men coming back, the Marshal and prisoner jumped over the fence, and lay in the grass while the carriage drove on. Nothing could have induced him to leave the Marshal's side for a distance of three feet. The officers who had him in charge were the Marshal, Sheriff Moody, Deputy Sheriff Connolly, and Constable Rowley. Every one of them, as citizens, would like to have seen him strung up, but as officers they did their duty.

The little girl Martha, it is reported, died Saturday night. Mrs. Buck is some better, but as she is in a delicate situation to receive any injury, and as her injuries are very severe, the skull being penetrated in one place and fractured in another, it is expected that she will die. She was the last she remembers, some one was feeling of her face, which was the villain probably feeling for Mr. Buck's whiskers.

[As we have already stated, Taylor was taken from the jail at Mason on Monday night, by a large crowd of citizens, and hanged to the limb of a tree until dead.]

FALL BONNETS.

The First New Styles from Europe.

[From the New York Evening Post, August 27.]

Styles of bonnets for early fall have recently been imported from Paris. Many of them differ very materially from the summer styles. Most of the new bonnets are intended particularly for evening, and are used as pattern hats by the city milliners. There is little doubt that the next arrival of Parisian bonnets—which will be in time for the opening next month—will bring changes in the shape and mode of trimming. Then the fashion for the fall will be definitely established.

White French felt, in round hats and in bonnets, is, in some respects a novelty. When the material is tastefully trimmed it is quite attractive. The white felt hats have an unassuming look, and, though costly, are not showy.

There is a new shape, narrow and long at the sides, nearly flat on the top of the head and drooping in front. Another is a small square of lace or silk upon a stiff frame, tastefully trimmed, having long lace streamers, and only covering the crown of the head. Among opera hats is a unique style, consisting of a small circle formed of five large volute leaves, with loops of a black chain falling below it, and with streamers of guimper lace (either black or white, to suit the fancy of the wearer) attached at the sides, and floating gracefully over the shoulders. One in form of the Gypsey queen has the edge pointed, resembling a star, and when finished with lace, flowers, and pendants, is very pretty.

Some of the bonnets are without wide strings, but have a band of velvet, with a frill of lace or crystal pendants, in place of ties, or a long loop in front. Among the many bonnets recently imported those are likely to attract attention.

A beautiful evening hat is of Fanchon shape, made of marabout—a white, soft, wavy down—with a wealth of cherry-colored velvet, flowers and green leaves around the edge, both back and front. A cherry-colored velvet band forms the inside trimming at the top; streamers of velvet ribbon of the same color, a yard and a half long, float at the sides, and the strings are of white lace, finished on the edge with narrow point lace. The wholesale price of this bonnet is thirty-six dollars.

Another pretty hat is of Fanchon shape, the centre of marabout, and the edge consisting of two or three rows of velvet leaves, garnet-colored, and shaded from the lightest to the darkest hue, with a fall of marabout at the back. Velvet leaves form the lace trimming, and instead of strings there is a band of velvet with a fall of lace in front.

A decided novelty is a brown velvet bonnet, the front close fitting, very much like the cottage shape, with a turban crown. It is trimmed plainly, a small white ostrich feather on one side, near the front edge, a strip of brown velvet on the opposite side of the crown, a velvet band the only inside trimming, with strings of white moire.

There are also bonnets with crowns resembling some of the shapes in straw now worn. There is besides the more than usual variety of round hats, among which, as novelties, are the Douro, a turban, the Monitor, also a turban, made of French felt, in white, black or drab, and the Nelson.

Although very few flowers are used in decorating the pattern hats recently imported, yet the flowers on exhibition are varied, rich and beautiful, and doubtless will be employed profusely later in the season. There is a new trimming—ostrich fringe, about two inches wide. It is formed of ostrich feathers, headed with jet beads. It will make a rich trimming, but will be expensive as well as elegant.

Plumes to be worn on the round hats are of all hues, and are more showy than usual. Black and white plumes are thrown quite in the shade by the display of orange, red, blue, green, purple, etc.

It is likely that much trimming will be fashionable this fall on bonnets and on all apparel for ladies.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 29.

The stringency in financial matters noted yesterday, continues unabated, and, if anything, the market was closer to-day than it has been at any time since last winter. As borrowers know it is of no use to apply, there was not the whole a less active demand to-day in the shape of loans, and the amount of fresh paper offering for discount is being reduced. The inquiry in the way of renewals is considerable, as business is reviving slowly, and the money, that has been absorbed from the banks during the past two weeks for the purchase of grain, has not yet made its appearance to any extent in commercial circles. The country banks are still checking on their balances and the collections which are daily placed to their credit in the ordinary routine of business [illegible]

[illegible]

Owing to the [illegible] New York, to-day, [illegible] Freights declined [illegible]

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

[illegible]

The Second National [illegible] Securities as follows: [illegible]

Money Brokers [illegible]

Locals were quiet [illegible] City Securities [illegible]

The Bank of Montreal [illegible]

—The New York [illegible]

—In Cincinnati, the [illegible]

—In Louisville money [illegible]

—The New York *Post* [illegible]

The shipments during the week [illegible]

The following is the [illegible] exports [illegible]

For the week	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prev. reported	[illegible]	[illegible]
Since Jan. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for week	[illegible]	[illegible]
Since Jan. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL TABLES: [illegible]

[illegible]

THE COLOMBIA SHIP CANAL.

The Scheme to Unite the Pacific and Atlantic by a Canal Across the Isthmus of Darien.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

PANAMA, August 11, 1868.

The United States steamer Wateree has been ordered to this place, and has arrived, for the purpose of receiving on board a party of scientific gentlemen who are about to renew the survey of the canal route across the Isthmus of Darien. They are to be conveyed to San Miguel, and the vessel is understood to have been placed at their disposal until the survey is either completed or abandoned. The party is said to have been organized under the auspices of a prominent Senator from Rhode Island.

THE SOUTH.

On the 27th of last June the Congress of Colombia passed an act in favor of the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien and Panama. This act annuls the contract made by General Mosquera in London last January so far as to open the enterprise to the competition of the world. The leading features of the act are taken from Mosquera's contract, which he presented to Congress in a message dated May 21.

TERMS OF THE ACT AUTHORIZING THE CANAL.

The following are the chief points of the act just passed:—

A privilege is granted for the term of ninety-nine years, excluding any other similar canal from traversing the territory of Colombia. The work is to be completed in ten years, with the privilege of four years additional, should extraordinary circumstances justify it. The canal must be wide and deep enough to allow of the heaviest and largest sail and steam vessels freely navigating through it. All the uncultivated land that may be necessary to complete the work, and a strip of [illegible] is set apart for the purpose if necessary. The contractors are to have, likewise, the use of [illegible] to build whatever workshops, &c., they may require; but said ports shall be [illegible] open to the commerce of all nations, and shall be declared neutral, as also the canal itself in all its length and breadth. Transit by the canal shall not be interrupted in case of war between any nations whatever, including even Colombia. [illegible]

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BENNETT, THE BIGAMIST.

A Record of His Exploits—A Grey-Haired Scamp.

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[illegible]

[illegible]

A Reconstructed Editor on [illegible]

The Mobile Times, the leading [illegible] paper in Alabama, in an article on [illegible] Sheridan, and the other leading [illegible] rals, makes the following [illegible]

"General Phil. Sheridan [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] COUNTY TRAGEDY.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Buck ought to have paid me four dollars and a half. He had refused to pay me; he said once that he had paid me, and that I had not staid with him as I agreed to.

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[From the New York Evening Post, August 27.]

Styles of bonnets for early fall have recently been imported from Paris. Many of them differ very materially from the summer styles. Most of the new bonnets are intended particularly for evening, and are used as pattern hats by the city milliners. There is little doubt that the next arrival of Parisian bonnets—which will be in time for the opening next month—will bring changes in the shape and mode of trimming. Then the fashion for the fall will be definitely established.

White French felt, in round hats and in bonnets, is, to some persons, a novelty. When the material is tastefully trimmed it is quite attractive. The white felt hats have an interesting look, and, though costly, are [illegible]

There is a new shape, narrow and long at the sides, nearly flat on the top of the head and drooping in front. Another is a small square of lace or silk upon a stiff frame, tastefully trimmed, having long lace streamers, and only covering the crown of the head. [illegible]

Some of the bonnets are without wide strings, but have a band of velvet, with a fall of lace or crystal pendants, in place of strings, in a long loop behind. Among the many bonnets recently imported these are likely to attract attention.

A beautiful evening hat is of Fanchon shape, made of marabout—a white, softy downy—with a wealth of cherry-colored velvet, flowers and green leaves around the edge, both back and front. A cherry-colored velvet band forms the inside trimming at the top; streamers of velvet ribbon of the same color, a yard and a half long, float at the sides, and the strings are of white lace, finished on the edge with narrow point lace. The wholesale price of this bonnet is thirty-six dollars.

Another pretty hat is of Fanchon shape, the centre of marabout, and the edge consisting of two or three rows of velvet leaves, [illegible]-colored, and shaded from the lightest to the darkest hue, with a fall of marabout at the back. Velvet leaves form the lace trimming, and instead of strings there is a band of velvet with a fall of lace in front.

A decided novelty is a brown velvet bonnet, the front close fitting, very much like the cottage shape, with a turban crown. It is trimmed plainly, a small white ostrich feather on one side, near the front edge, a strip of brown velvet on the opposite side of the crown, a velvet band the only inside trimming, with strings of white moire.

There are also bonnets with crowns resembling some of the shapes in straw now worn. There is besides the more than usual variety of round hats, among which, as novelties, are the Douro, a turban, the Moscow, also a turban, made of French felt, in white, black or drab, and the Nelson.

Although very few flowers are used in decorating the pattern hats recently imported, yet the flowers on exhibition are varied, rich and beautiful, and doubtless will be employed profusely later in the season. There is a new trimming—ostrich fringe, about two inches wide. It is formed of ostrich feathers, studded with jet beads. It will make a rich trimming, but will be expensive as well as elegant.

[illegible] to be worn on the round hats are of all hues, and are more showy than usual. Black and white plumes are thrown quite in the shade by the display of orange, red, blue, [illegible]

It is likely that much trimming will be [illegible] on bonnets and on all apparel for ladies.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 29.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Owing to the absence of President Johnson in New York, to-day, the Gold Room was closed at 1:30 p. m. During the session Gold was a shade easier than yesterday. The market opened at 145¼, declined to 145⅛, and closed at 145¼. The following despatches were received by Boyd Bros., gold brokers:

[illegible]

No quotations for Governments were received to-day, owing to the adjournment of the Stock Exchange, caused by the President's arrival in New York. The brokers here were buying at yesterday's quotations, as follows:

[illegible]

The Second National Bank quote Government Securities as follows:

[illegible]

Messrs. Scripps, Preston & Kean, 47 Clark-st., in their "Daily Letter" quote Government Securities as follows:

[illegible]

Locals were quiet, but firmer. There are buyers of Cook County Sevens at 96¼@97, with sellers at 98. Chamber of Commerce is wanted at 95. In City Securities there is nothing doing; none on the market. The following transactions were made in Boston on Saturday:

[illegible]

The Bank of Montreal, it is understood, has consented to accept the conditions of the Canada National Currency Act, and will assume the whole of the issue of 8,000,000 of notes, authorized, and also take an additional sum of $1,000,000 in debentures, should the Government need it. This $8,000,000 of national currency given by the Government to the Bank of Montreal, includes some $4,000,000 advanced by the bank heretofore. These notes are redeemable in specie at the Bank of Montreal on presentation, but the failure of the bank to do so, in case the Government makes no provision for such redemption does not prejudice the bank. This arrangement has dissipated to a great extent, the crisis which has existed in the Canadas during the past two or three weeks.

—The Tennessee National Bank of Memphis proposes to increase its capital $400,000, books for subscription to which amount are to be opened in New York.

—The New York money market is exceedingly easy, call loans ranging from 4 to 5 per cent, and on Government Bonds and special negotiations, for round sums, at 3 per cent. In business notes there are more offerings of dry goods and produce paper, owing to the increased activity in those two branches of trading. First-class notes are discounted at 5 to 6½ per cent., and in exceptional cases at 7 per cent.

—The New York World says: "The dry goods commission paper drawn at six months' date is avoided by shrewd and experienced money-lenders, as there is nothing in legitimate trading to warrant the use of paper drawn at a longer date than three to four months. Firms, no matter how high their standing may be, are justly viewed with suspicion when they offer their notes drawn at six [illegible]

—In Cincinnati, the discount demand for money, without being strong, especially on fresh paper, is full enough to keep the market in a close condition, and outside [illegible] per cent is the ruling range for good customers' paper, 12 per cent for outsiders."

—The supply of currency in Boston is ample for the legitimate demand of trade. On the street a profitable business is done in the way of loans on stock collaterals, at all the way from 6 to 10 per cent. On Governments the rate is 5 per cent.

—In Louisville money is more active and working rather close, though unchanged as to rate of discount for first class paper or good securities.

—The New York Post of Monday says about nine millions of the temporary loan have been paid this morning, and four millions more of the checks have been issued and are ready for payment on demand.

[illegible]

—During the week ending Saturday, August 25, the Treasury redeemed mutilated and defaced currency amounting to $297,086.13.

—During this week the amount of fractional currency printed at the Treasury department was as follows: Ten-cent notes, $34,000; twenty-five cent notes, $222,300; fifty-cent notes, $135,000. Total, $391,300.

The shipments during the week were as follows: To National Banks, $6,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at New York, $30,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, $100,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, $50,000; to the United States Depository, at Buffalo, N. Y., $50,000; to the United States Depository at Baltimore, $100,000. Total, $336,000.

—The following is the comparative statement of the exports, (exclusive of specie,) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending August 21, and since January 1:

	1866.	1867.	1868.
For the week	$4,999,570	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prev. reported	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Since Jan. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Price of gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following is the comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods and general merchandise for the week ending August 24, and since January 1:

For the week.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Dry goods	$1,134,640	$1,010,964	$1,071,161
Gen. mdse.	3,255,777	4,594,151	[illegible]
Total for week	$4,390,417	$5,605,115	$4,954,404
Prev reported	154,540,960	112,536,359	[illegible]
Since Jan. 1.	$157,980,356	$117,141,474	$[illegible]

Included in the preceding statement are the following dry goods imports for the same period:

For the week.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Ent'd at the port	$1,056,897	$4,639,794	$3,071,161
Thrown on m'ket	1,140,563	[illegible]	[illegible]
Since Jan. 1:			
Ent'd at the port	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thrown on m'ket	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SPECIE EXPORTS—For the week ending August 22:

August 21—Steamer Java, Liverpool—		
	Spanish doubloons	$40,000
August 22—Steamer South America—		
	Para—American gold	1,500
August 24—Steamer Saxonia, Hamburg—		
	German silver	[illegible]
	American silver	[illegible]
	Specie	[illegible]
August 24—Steamer City of London—		
	Liverpool—Silver bars	[illegible]
	American gold	[illegible]
	American silver	[illegible]
August 24—Steamer Bremen, Bremen—		
	Silver bars	[illegible]
	American silver	[illegible]
Total for the week		[illegible]
Previously reported		[illegible]
Total since January 1		$33,[illegible]

The deliveries of gold from California at New York, since January 1, 1868, have been as follows:

[illegible]

The following are the customs receipts in gold at New York, and the sums of gold interest on the public debt paid out at the New York office of the Treasury of the United States, since January 1, 1868:

[illegible]

—The following table shows the exports of specie from the port of New York to foreign ports for fifteen years, from January 1 to August 22, 1868, and for the corresponding period in other years:

[illegible]

—The statistics of revenue, expenditure and debt, less the sinking fund of the Canadian Provinces, are thus grouped together, the loans and the redemption of debt being respectively excluded from the two former heads. These are as follows:

[illegible]

The imports, customs' duty, and exports during the same period were as follows:

[illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 29.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Flour market was quiet and prices favored the buyer to the extent of 10c per barrel. The stock is beginning to accumulate. About 2,100 brls changed hands at $11.00@12.25 for white winters.

There was an active shipping demand for No. 2 Spring Wheat, and, at the opening the market was 1@2 c better, but at the close the demand fell off and the advance was not maintained. There was a light demand for No. 1 Spring, and the market was comparatively dull at a depreciation of 2@3c. Rejected was irregular but prices were 2@3c higher. In old Wheat there was nothing doing, beyond a small trade in Rejected. Red Wheat was in light supply and firm. [illegible]

The Corn market opened flat, and [illegible] lower, but subsequently, owing to the decline in freights, an active demand sprung up, and the depreciation was regained to the extent of [illegible] [illegible]

The inquiry for Oats was very limited, and the market was dull, though there was no decided change in values. The sales aggregate 25,000 bu at 53c for No. 1 and 53½@54c for No. 2 in store.

Rye was quiet and steady, with sales at [illegible] for No. 1, and [illegible] for No. 2 in store.

Barley was in good local demand and firm, with sales of sample lots at [illegible] on track. The receipts continue light. Barley Malt was in good request, with sales of prime Canada at $1.40 delivered.

Lake Freights were quiet and ½c lower, with engagements at 11c for Corn to Buffalo and Port Colborne, 13c for Wheat to Buffalo, per propeller, and 12c for Corn to Oswego.

Timothy Seed was steady and firm, with sales at [illegible] for fair to prime. Flax Seed was in good request and firm, with sales at [illegible] for fair to prime. [illegible]

[illegible]

The supply of Potatoes is in excess of the demand, and the market is dull at [illegible]

There is a good demand for prime shipping Butter, and full prices are realized, but common grades, with which the market is glutted, are dull and heavy.

There is a good demand for all descriptions of salt water Fish and the market is firm. [illegible]

[illegible]

The following despatches were read to-day on 'Change:

NEW YORK, August [illegible]

Flour easier [illegible]

LATER.

Flour heavy. Wheat drooping. Corn quiet at [illegible]

BUFFALO, August 29.

Wheat nominal. Oats [illegible]. Corn at [illegible]. The Board adjourned until Friday. Freights—[illegible] Corn to New York. Receipts—Wheat, [illegible] bu; Corn, [illegible] bu; Oats, none.

LATER.

In the afternoon the Corn market advanced [illegible] with sales at [illegible] for No. 1 in store—closing steady at the inside quotation. Wheat was inactive and nominally unchanged.

Boston Wool Market.

[illegible]

Auction Sales of Dry Goods at New York.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market—August 28.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Provision Market—August 27.

[illegible]

Baltimore Provision Market—August 27.

[illegible]

Goods in Baltimore—Aug. 27.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Flour Market—August 27.

[illegible]

Goods in Philadelphia—August 27.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 29.

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 29.

The following table shows the daily receipts of Live Stock for the week up to this evening, as reported by the Secretary of the Union Stock Yard Company:

[illegible]

The shipments to-day, and for the week up to this evening, were:

[illegible]

The following were the sales to-day as entered at the different scale houses:

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE—Sales were made at prices ranging from [illegible] for thin Cows and light Heifers, averaging [illegible], to good, fat butchers' Cows, and stock Steers, averaging from [illegible] lbs, at [illegible] for fair butchers' Steers to good smooth shipping Beeves, averaging from [illegible] lbs.

[illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS—Sales to-day embrace about [illegible] head, at prices ranging from [illegible] for common stock Hogs, [illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are based on [illegible]

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 29, 1868.

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

[illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible]

GRAIN—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

BAGGING—[illegible]

CHEESE—[illegible]

COAL—[illegible]

COFFEE—The demand is good and the market is [illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

FRUITS AND NUTS—[illegible]

GREASE—[illegible]

HIGHWINES—[illegible]

HOPS—Are inactive and nominal at [illegible]

HAY—Was quiet. Prices are unchanged as follows:

[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

IRON AND STEEL—[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

[illegible]

LEAD—[illegible]

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—[illegible]

NAILS—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

CARBON OIL—[illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

POULTRY AND GAME—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

SYRUPS—[illegible]

SODA AND SALERATUS—[illegible]

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... Aug. 29.

[illegible]

CLEARED .... Aug. 29.

[illegible]

Memoranda.

The propeller Winslow, Captain Robert Anderson, made this port yesterday morning from Buffalo, with a goodly number of passengers, 150 tons of railroad iron and full freight list.

The propeller Dean Richmond, Captain Brett, arrived here Tuesday night with merchandise and a few passengers. She leaves this evening for Buffalo with 26,000 bushels of corn, and a full complement of passengers.

The Free State, of the Western Transportation Line, Captain Atwood, arrived here yesterday morning, from Buffalo, with stores and general cargo. She departed last evening with 27,000 bushels of corn, and sundries.

The steamer Sea Bird, Captain H. McHenry, leaves this morning with a full complement of passengers, for Milwaukee and other west shore ports.

The Steamer Philo Parsons, Captain Langley, left in the evening for St. Joseph and Holland, with merchandise.

The propeller Antelope, Captain Hopkins, departs this evening at seven o'clock, from Spencer's dock, with 17,000 bushels of corn, full freight list, and a goodly number of passengers, for Sarnia. We take pleasure in commending this boat and its obliging officers to the travelling public.

The propeller Hunter, Captain Dickson, arrived in this port yesterday noon, from Buffalo, with the usual number of passengers, and full deck load of threshing machines, as well as a full freight list. She leaves this evening at seven o'clock, from Messrs. Leopold & Austrian's dock, with 13,000 bushels of wheat.

The propeller Brooklyn, Captain A. W. Rossman, of the Northern Transportation Company's line, made this port late Tuesday night, which is some eighteen hours ahead of time, with passengers and sundries from Ogdensburgh. She leaves Friday evening for the above port, from Spencer's dock, foot of North LaSalle street.

The propeller Young America, Captain A. W. Rossman, departed last evening, with a few passengers, 8,000 bushels of wheat, and 600 barrels of flour, for Ogdensburgh.

The following vessels are at the "Mechanics' Dock," being repaired and calked: Schooner Ostrich. The bark America is also receiving a new bowsprit and jibboom. The schooner Itasca is having her bulwarks replaced, which were taken away a few days since, in the river, by a propeller.

VESSEL SALES.—The following vessels have been sold since our last report: The schooner Gallatin, Captain Perry, was sold yesterday for $20,000, by Mr. A. G. Cooke, of Oswego, to C. B. Harding, Esq., of this city.

The brig City of Erie was also sold to Mr. James Jewett of this city, by parties in Erie, for $6,000.

The propeller Merchant, Captain Briggs, departed for Buffalo last evening, with a full complement of passengers, 14,000 bushels of corn and full deck load of merchandise.

VESSELS PASSING THE WELLAND CANAL—Bound Eastward on the 28th inst.—Brig William Lewis; on the 27th, barks Southampton, Alexander, schooners Star of Hope, H. S. Whiteman, General Sigel, General Smith, W. J. Preston, also the schooner Jasper, bound Westward on the 28th. The following Chicago vessels arrived at Buffalo on the 25th: Propellers St. Louis, Bradbury; barks Montezuma, City of the Straits, Champion, schooner Empire State. The following also cleared on the same day: Propeller Evergreen City, barks Bridgewater, F. C. Sherman; schooners Mina, Kate Richmond, Empire State, Victoria. The arrivals for the twenty-four hours were thirty-three. The lumber laden vessels numbered fifteen. The clearances numbered only eleven vessels of all descriptions.

BARK JOHN MINER.—The bark John Miner, struck a sunken piece of timber lying on the outer bar, at the river, and stove a hole in her bow. She began to fill so rapidly that it took four pumps to keep her free. She lies at [illegible] [illegible] Detroit immediately; if not, they will be obliged to go for a steam pump before she can be adequately [illegible] Two hand pumps are kept constantly at work to keep the vessel level.—Oswego Enterprise.

LAUNCH.—The bark Annie Sherwood was launched at Fairport on the 25th instant. She will be among the largest of our lake craft, measuring [illegible]

NEW SCHOONER.—A new fore-and-aft schooner, 132 feet long, 31 feet beam, and 14 feet hold, is being built at Laffrinier's ship-yard, in Cleveland, and will be completed in about six weeks.

The hulls of the late Leviathan of the Lakes and propeller City of Buffalo are being raised at Buffalo.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Accommod'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woodstock Accom'd'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
GALENA DIVISION.		
Fulton and Cedar Rapids	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton and Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport and Dunleith	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport and Dunleith	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford and Fox River	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dixon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geneva and Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
MILWAUKEE DIVISION.		
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kenosha Accommod'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukegan Accommod'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evanston Accommod'n	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD—UNION DEPOT, FOOT OF LAKE STREET.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE LINE—

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN—(LATE CINCINNATI AIR LINE)—MILWAUKEE RAILROAD DEPOT, COR. CANAL AND KINZIE STREETS.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

UNION STOCK YARD TIME TABLE.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

A Useful Book.

[illegible] DR. JAMES, P. O. Box 600, Chicago, Ill.

Spermatorrhœa.

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow

Is the only Physician or specialist now in the city that can be entirely relied upon. [illegible]

Office 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, half a block from the Post Office. Post Office Box 154, Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Send for his "Guide to Health," published monthly, free of charge.

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Doctor Bigelow devotes much of his time to the treatment of [illegible]

Office, 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe-st.

Upham's

HAIR GLOSS AND CURLING FLUID is the best hair-dressing in the world. [illegible]

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE relieves the most violent paroxysms of Asthma in ten minutes, [illegible]

UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER will remove superfluous hair from all parts of the body in five minutes, without injury to the skin. Price $1 a bottle.

THE JAPANESE HAIRSTAIN colors the Whiskers [illegible]

Sold by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake-st.; FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 24 and 26 Market-st., and all Druggists.

The American Cooking Stove

Is manufactured with certain improvements secured by letters patent, under date of May 6, 1862, and December 5, 1865. One of these improvements covers the arrangement of fitting a portable ash pan in the hearth of a Cooking Stove, to receive the ashes as it passes down from the grate. All persons are cautioned against manufacturing, vending or using other Stoves made in IMITATION of the AMERICAN, as suits have been commenced for infringement of these patents, and all persons manufacturing, selling or using said IMITATIONS will be liable for damages for infringement on those letters patent.

SHEAR, PACKARD & CO.,
17 and 19 Green-st.,
Albany, N. Y.

The AMERICAN is for sale by S. J. SURDAM & CO., 178 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

[illegible]

Dr. Thomson

Is the oldest Specialist now in Chicago, and he guarantees perfect cures of Syphilis in all its species, [illegible]

Incloses 25 cents and receive valuable printed information and written answers to all interrogatories. Address P. O. Box 72.

Office and Anatomical Museum, 173 South Clark-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The Best in the World! Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. [illegible]

Your Destiny

And Future Prospects in Life clearly revealed by Dr. Raphael. He wins the affections of the opposite sex. He guides you to wealth, health and happiness. Call at 213 East Madison-st., (up stairs,) between Wells and Franklin-sts. Consultation fee one dollar.

Special Notices.

Agua de Magnolia.

The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. [illegible]

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all druggists.

S. T.—1860—X.

[illegible]

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all druggists.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar.

"CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad-st., Phila."

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins, &c., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private stamp of DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all druggists.

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyon's celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all druggists.

What Did It?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness, and instead of 22 she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any Druggist for only 50 cents.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all druggists.

Heimstreet's Inimitable Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the hair. Heimstreet's is NOT A DYE, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Sold by all dealers.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all druggists.

Lyon's Extract of Pure Jamaica Ginger—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cents per bottle.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all druggists.

Enfeebled and Delicate

Constitutions, of both sexes, use Helmbold's Extract Buchu. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

The Glory of Man is Strength.

Therefore, the nervous and debilitated should immediately use Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Exactly What You Want.

MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE, known and used over twenty years. Daily increasing in public favor. Complete in one bottle. No wash. No trouble. A child can apply it. Produces a lustrous black or brown, as desired. Does not injure the hair. Price, $1.00. Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Also, MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS for restoring and dressing the Hair.

Take No More Unpleasant

And unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash.

Shattered Constitutions

Restored by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Manhood and Youthful Vigor are

Regained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

For Non-Retention

Or Incontinence of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings, use Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

Dr. Burroughs,

172 Wells-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill., devotes [illegible]

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—A cure for [illegible]

A MOST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION.

[illegible]

Dr. Franklin Brooks,

Office No. 151 Dearborn-st., [illegible]

[illegible] Office hours from 9 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m., and 7 to 9 evening.

City Notices.

PROPOSALS FOR NEW ENGINE HOUSE FOR THE CHICAGO WATER WORKS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, [illegible]

[illegible]

Board of Public Works.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

CHICAGO, August [illegible]

[illegible]

FRED. LETZ,
[illegible]
[illegible]

Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

Business Cards.

FAIRBANK, PECK & CO.,
134 SOUTH WATER-ST., CHICAGO.
Manufacturers of
Lard and Tallow Oils,
STEARIC LIGHTS,
Vaxeme & Tallow Candles,
General Dealers in LUBRICATING and BURNING OILS.

HENRY WALLACE,
AGENT FOR
WM. B. MANN'S
PLUG TOBACCOS.
A full stock constantly on hand at lowest prices, at
164 Washington-st.

BLAIR & JEFFERSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OFFICE, 304 FRONT-ST.
J. T. BLAIR. J. L. JEFFERSON. MEMPHIS, TENN.
Liberal cash advancements made on consignments.

Medford Rum.

DANIEL LAWRENCE & SONS,
Only Manufacturers of
MEDFORD RUM,
Still enjoy the reputation of manufacturing THE BEST RUM IN THE STATE. Duly authorized by State License. The superior quality and purity of
LAWRENCE'S MEDFORD RUM,
For the past forty-three years has made it everywhere known as the standard rum. No pains will be spared to maintain its purity and high reputation. [illegible]
ORDER DIRECT FROM US, and we will warrant [illegible]
DANIEL LAWRENCE & SONS.

Railroads.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OPEN FROM OMAHA TO KEARNEY, [illegible] miles west of the Missouri River.

Great Overland Mail, Express and Telegraph Route.

On and after August 8th, 1868, the Union Pacific Railroad will run daily Passenger and Freight Trains [illegible]

SAML. B. REED,
General Superintendent, Omaha, Nebraska.
[illegible]
General Freight and Ticket Agent.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.,
226 & 228 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

HYDRAULIC LAUNDRY,
79 STATE-ST.
[illegible]

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C., August 15th, 1868.

[illegible]

[illegible], Surgeon General, U.S.A.

Educational.

QUACKENBOS' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
108 & 110 CASS-ST.
The Autumn Term will commence MONDAY, Sept. 21. The school is situated in a healthy and quiet part of the city, and is readily accessible by the horse-cars from all parts of the city. For circulars and more particular information address
G. QUACKENBOS, Principal.

Examination of Female Teachers.

There will be an examination of Female Teachers at the Office of the Board of Education, 79 LaSalle-st., on FRIDAY, August 31, commencing punctually at 9 a. m.

[illegible], Sup't Public Schools.

LADIES COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, [illegible]

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY, [illegible]

MADAME C. MEARS, [illegible]

Financial.

OFFICE OF A. C. & O. F. BADGER, CHICAGO, Aug. 1st, 1868.
THE FIRM OF
A. C. BADGER & CO.,
[illegible]

A. C. & O. F. BADGER.

DEPEW & POTTER,
BANKERS,
No. 11 Broad-st.,
NEW YORK.
[illegible]
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, HENRY W. POTTER, (Late Secretary of State.)

Partnership.

DISSOLUTION.—This is to certify that [illegible]

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF LOCKE & SLEEPER
Is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
EDWARD LOCKE.
W. A. SLEEPER.
Chicago, Aug. [illegible], 1868.

ITCH AND WARTS
Cured for Nothing!
[illegible]

Proposals.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, HARBOR IMPROVEMENT, LAKE MICHIGAN, MILWAUKEE, [illegible]

[illegible]

MAJOR J. B. WHEELER, U. S. Engineers, Milwaukee, Wis.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, HARBOR IMPROVEMENT, LAKE MICHIGAN.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. [illegible], 1868.

[illegible]

Government Sales.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

[illegible]

Medical.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER [illegible]

SMOLANDER'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
Will cure you permanently.
Ladies Should Use It.
[illegible]

Medical.

AT THE [illegible]

CAPE OF GOOD H[illegible]

THE HOTTENTOTS

have long used

BUCH[U]

For a variety of diseases.

It was borrowed from those rude practitioners by English and Dutch physicians, on whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has now

COME INTO GENERAL [U]

It is given chiefly in

Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bla[dder], Morbid Irritation of the Bla[dder] and Urethra, for Female Weak[ness] and Debility, for Prolapsus and Bearing Down, or Prolapsus Uteri,

DISEASES OF THE

Prostate Gland, Retention or Incont[in]ence of Urine,

And all diseases requiring the aid of a diuretic [illegible] from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in the [illegible] tion. It is also recommended in cases of

DYSPEPSIA,

Chronic Rheumatism, Cutane[ous] Affections and Dropsy.

To cure these diseases we must bring into action [illegible] muscles which are engaged in their various f[unctions] [illegible]

TO NEGLECT THEM

However slight may be the attack,

Is sure to affect the bodily hea[lth] and mental powers.

Our FLESH and BLOOD are supported from [these] sources. Persons at every period of life, from

Infancy to Old Age,

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'[S]

Fluid Extract of Buchu,

And when taken in early stages of the disease, [illegible]

NONE SUFFER TO ANY EXTE[NT]

[illegible]

THIRTY THOUSAND

UNSOLICITED CERTIFICATE[S]

And hundreds of thousands of living witnesses of [its] curative properties, [illegible]

Has not Been in the habit of Re[sorting] to their Publication.

[illegible]

THEY DO NOT NEED

TO BE

PROPPED UP BY CERTIFICATE[S]

THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE,

LIKE THE DORIC COLUM[N]

SHOULD STAND

Simple, Pure and Majesti[c]

Having Fact for its Basis, Induction for its pillar, [and] Truth alone for its capital. Its

SOLID & FLUID EXTRACT[S]

Embody the full strength of the ingredients of [which] they are named.

THEY ARE LEFT

To the Inspection of A[ll]

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE

Test of their Properti[es]

[illegible]

United States Dispensatory

These remedies are prepared by

H. T. HELMBOL[D]

Druggist of Sixteen Years' Experience.

[illegible]

Permanent Succes[s]

AND

Mr. Helmbold's Success is [illegible] Prime Facie Evidence.

[illegible]

Drug and Chemical Warehouse

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1866.

THE CITY.

MEETING OF THE SOUTH DIVISION DEMOCRATIC CLUB.—The Eighth Illinois Veteran Cavalry will hold a reunion at St. Charles, Illinois, on the 6th day of September, at which time the Hon. Thomas Hoyne will be present and delivery an address, which is looked for by the citizens of the surrounding country.

SUPREME COURT.—We are requested to state for the information of many who are concerned, that the Supreme Court of this county will not hold a term on the first Monday in September, but will open on the first Monday of September and continue the term through January.

FAMOUS CONCERTS.—The Boston Journal of August 25th says: "We are requested by Colonel Butler, whose name appears among the referees in the advertisement of the North American Music Festival of Chicago, to state that he has been nothing of the concern, and has never authorized such reference."

INTERNAL REVENUE.—THE TAX ON CIGARS.—The time allowed for paying the tax on cigars and licenses to the Collector of Internal Revenue, expires on Friday, 31st inst. Those who do not by that time will be charged the additional tax of one dollar, which will be collected by law in future; he cannot remit it.

DRAFT BOUNDING.—The attention of the Post Office authorities is called to the fact that several letters have been robbed of drafts on the through mail between New York and this city. No clue has been obtained to the perpetrators of the robbery, but it is probable that their hoary age, by any animal handled to this class of property.

BURGLARY.—On Sunday last, while the family of Mr. Curtis, of Milton Township, in Cook County, were in attendance at the Camp Meeting at Hampton Station, some thief or thieves broke into the house, and stole therefrom about eighty dollars in money, a pair of new, light colored pantaloons, and a pair of very fine calfskin boots; also a double-barrel gun, the property of John Curtis, by any animal handled to this class of property.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Kentucky Improvement Company of Greenup County, Kentucky, on the left hand column. Giving the prospects for building the best and a half miles of railroad from Boyd's place near Hunnewell Furnace to the Ohio River, and the fact that the whole or any portion of the work, which includes six tunnels of from four to seven hundred feet in length, Parties will be found in the advertisement.

FIRE AMONG WOOD DEPARTMENT.—At an early hour yesterday morning a fire broke out in a barn on Noble street near the corner of Chicago and Milwaukee avenue. The flames soon communicated with two other barns standing in close proximity, and on the hot day prevailing hindered streets the whole three were destroyed, together with their contents. The barns were owned by some foreign settlers, who could give no explanation as to the origin of the fire. The building was insured in amount to about $[illegible], with no insurance. It is reported that the owners of the barns, but it was not authenticated.

WHOLESALE NOTIONS AND FANCY DRY GOODS.—We call the attention of merchants to the advertisement of Messrs. Hoyne, Thorsen, Manning & Co., wholesale dealers in notions and fancy dry goods, Nos. 39 Lake street and 29 Wabash avenue, who are now opening a large and attractive stock, and having largely increased their facilities for the handling of this season, are prepared to offer to the trade more or less than ever before. Merchants visiting the city will find it to their interest to examine their stock, and learn the terms of a first-class house. Mr. Hoyne, of the firm of Torrence, Manning & Co., has proved itself to be.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE FOREIGN COMMISSIONERS—AWARD OF CONTRACTS.—At a special meeting of the Board of Foreign Commissioners, held yesterday morning, the following contracts for the erection of sub-police stations and engine houses were awarded:

Police station and engine house to be located on Cottage Grove avenue, near the Illinois Central Railroad, to Mr. Lyons, for $[illegible]; police station, Rutherford; Engine house, $4,700; police station, Engine house, $[illegible]; police station, Engine house, $[illegible]; police station, Engine house, $[illegible]; police station, Engine house, $[illegible].

Police station and engine house corner of West Lake and Paulina streets, to Mr. Lyons; police station, Rutherford; Engine house, $5,000; police station, Engine house, $[illegible]; police station, Engine house, $[illegible].

JUVENILE BURGLARS CAPTURED.—Proof of conviction against the Variation Thieves, Officer O'Neil plays on Thursday last, a stranger was found in the vicinity of Dorsey and Thomas Tevan, on the charge of burglary. It appears that on Wednesday night of last week, they, in company with a third, had entered a grocery store on the front window of C. Fisher's store, which, situated in the basement of No. 1 Sedgwick street, and stealing therefrom a little and carried away a silver watch, a pair of gold and two pairs of silver spectacles, which they disposed of to the boys that gave the information which led to their arrest. The young culprits were brought before Commissioner Williams yesterday morning, and after an examination were sent to the Reform School. The boys were apparently quite young, and it seems to a big piece of good fortune, several members of which were recently robbed in the same way, since for breaking into some stores on Lake street.

PROFESSOR TRAVER.—On Tuesday afternoon a lot named Peter Goodbeck entered the residence of Mrs. Sheridan, on Fourteenth and Wabash streets, and after taking a survey of the premises, walked off with valuable pair of gold-rimmed spectacles. Mr. Sheridan, on being informed of the robbery, called upon a friend of his named Tenney Dunn to go to the Professor's house and get the spectacles back by just sign on the centre table. Dunn, who is a young man of a little experience, now proceeded to consult Professor Traver, who, on being informed of the purpose of Dunn's visit, said he would be pleased to have the spectacles back, and that he would be pleased to have the spectacles back, and that he would be pleased to have the spectacles back, and that

Chicago Tribune.

WEEKLY EDITION. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1866. VOL. XX. NUMBER 10.

EUROPE.

A Visit to the Federal Army.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
HEADQUARTERS OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY,
THE AUSTRIAN FIELD CAMPAIGN.
PRINCE CHARLES OF BAVARIA, COMMANDING.
ALTON, AUG. 18, 1866.

Indescribable scenes have been enacted around me for the last few days. In our civil war, I had repeated opportunities to become familiar with the inevitable bewilderment and disorder of large bodies of troops upon a battle-field. But, with the exception of the first Bull Run rout, in all my experience on the other side of the Atlantic, I never saw such sights as those which have succeeded the late Bavarian

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1866.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS.

Appointments for General John A. Logan.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, Chicago. Major General John A. Logan will speak as follows:

[illegible]

Major General John A. Logan and General Schuyler [illegible].

[illegible]

Gov. R. J. Oglesby's Appointments.

[illegible]

Local Committees will please make arrangements for the meetings.

All Republican Union newspapers in Illinois are requested to send their paper to headquarters, 96 Randolph street, Chicago, for State Central Committee, during the campaign.

JAMES P. ROOT, Secretary.

THE SOLDIERS AND THE BARNACLES.

It appears that an alliance, offensive and defensive, has been consummated between the Court House barnacles and the Hon. John Wentworth, to cheat the soldiers out of their share of the offices to be voted for this fall, and to re-elect the latter individual to Congress. Believing that common prudence, no less than common gratitude and decency, should impel the Republican party to the most liberal policy toward the soldiers, both officers and privates, in the coming election, we shall continue to advocate that policy whatever shape the opposition may take, and whoever may have the presumption and ill grace to plant himself in the way of such obvious justice. Mr. Wentworth, undoubtedly, conceives that there is a natural antipathy between himself and the soldiers. He went against them during the greater part of the war, consorting with Copperheads, editing the Chicago *Times*, and supporting schemes which would have had the effect to take Illinois out of the Union, under the guise of adopting a new Constitution. It is perfectly consistent that he should now join the barnacle tribe to prevent them from getting any of the offices. We are greatly mistaken if the people of Cook County will ratify any such bargain.

Two years ago Mr. Wentworth received the Republican nomination by accident, after balancing so dexterously between it and the Copperhead nomination that the Democratic file-leaders, Wabash Feller, Wabash Goudy, Alderman Comisky, Wilbur F. Storey, etc., thought they had been wronged by his sudden and unexpected desertion from their camp. Having been received again into the Republican party, and put upon his good behavior, he did not scruple to disgrace his constituents by getting foully intoxicated in Congress during the most important hours of the session, so that he was unable to vote on the most important bills pending, but lay insensible, the object of derision to his fellow members, who asked each other what manner of man constituted the great city of Chicago, that they should be thus represented in the national councils. We say it does not become a person with this sort of a record to be scheming with the Court House Clique to defeat the soldiers. Every man with a particle of self-respect, or an atom of pride in the good name of Chicago, should aid in defeating so corrupt a combination. Mr. Wentworth has held a great many offices at the hands of the two political parties, and probably considers himself able to do anything. We think he will find himself mistaken this time.

We are in the habit of speaking plainly on all questions upon which we are called to speak at all. We believe that this is a question upon which we are called to speak out the whole truth, and to declare that it is a shame and a disgrace for the city of Chicago to be represented again in Congress as it was represented during the recent session. Those who think differently—those who glory in this shame—may make Mr. Wentworth the Republican nominee this fall if they can. We will have no part in it. Give us any respectable man, who will keep sober, and apply himself to the duties of legislation, and we are content. Others may fold him again upon the party, but they shall not say that any share of the odium attaches to us. We wash our hands of it. We put ourselves deliberately in the attitude of desiring and seeking to secure the nomination of better and more deserving men than Mr. Wentworth and the Court House Clique.

MOSES ON THE STUMP.

Andrew Johnson has commenced his tour to the grave of Douglas with a stump speech at Philadelphia in favor of "my policy," which, he says, by the help of Heaven he shall adhere to. We think we have heard something of this kind before, though not in a funeral procession. Nothing that Mr. Johnson could have said would have been so repugnant to the feelings of the Douglas Monument Committee as this ill-timed political harangue. Since he has seen fit to inaugurate the tour to Chicago with a Copperhead partisan speech, we shall call the attention of the people to a few prominent facts which show how exceedingly inappropriate is an electioneering tour of this sort.

The citizens of Chicago consist almost wholly of friends of the late Senator Douglas, and friends of the late President Lincoln. Of those who voted with Andrew Johnson for the traitor Breckinridge in 1860, there are possibly not more than a dozen in the city. Now Andrew Johnson persecuted Douglas as long as he lived, and has since betrayed the friends and principles of the lamented Lincoln. In one way and another he has rendered himself extremely obnoxious to the entire population of Chicago. By supporting the infamous "caucus resolutions" prepared by Jefferson Davis in 1860, avowedly to kill Douglas in the Charleston Convention, he made himself odious to one portion of the community, and by betraying his party he has made himself odious to the other. Both these circumstances might have been overlooked in deference to the solemnity of the scene, and to the Presidential office, if he had observed the proprieties of the occasion and the office. But by converting his tour into a political campaign in behalf of "my policy" and "me," he has invited criticism. He has shown himself, heretofore, to be capable of anything except electioneering in behalf of rebels at the funeral of a patriot. He has now proved himself to be capable of that. He is, beyond all comparison, the least reputable and most brazen man that ever rose to the Presidency by accident or design.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL.

The President, in his latest speech in behalf of his policy, in the very speech in which he twists the case with which he could successfully proclaim himself Dictator, challenges the production of "a vote, a speech or an act of his public life that has not been against tyranny and oppression," and challenges the production of a time in his life when he "failed to advocate the amelioration and elevation of the great masses of his countrymen." The President has appealed to the people, and by them let him be tried. It is unnecessary to produce Mr. Johnson's record. It is before the public. Down to the time when the war broke out he had a record that differed in no respect from that of Jeff. Davis; with Davis he voted upon every question involving the amelioration or elevation of the masses of his countrymen. When the war broke out Davis, consistently with his previous record, became a rebel and a traitor; Johnson, abandoning all those with whom he had previously associated, became a patriot. He [illegible] from January, 1861, to May, 1865, was [illegible] of suffering friend of the great masses [illegible] to a previously oppressed [illegible] Moses, and to bring them [illegible] land of promise, where they should [illegible] equal chances in the race of life. [illegible]

[illegible]

[column 2, top] he simple thought Cæsar was always right. [illegible] the lone a tyrant and an oppressor. He begins his usurpations by disclaiming all purpose to do so; and up to the latest moment of his life, he was forever disclaiming that any speech, vote or act of his life could justly be charged with tyranny or oppression.

Andrew Johnson has by the force of the national military seized upon ten States of this Union, and denies to them and their people freedom of action. The people of those States have been in rebellion; he came into office and by the force of military power he has overturned and destroyed the existing State Governments; he has by the same power erected new Governments and officered them with his tools, with men whose escape from the halter for their crimes is secured by his pardon. He has made fealty to him and not fealty to the Union the test of office; he has made allegiance to him, and not allegiance to the Constitution, the condition of official recognition. He has forbidden the people of these States and the governments thereof to recognize or deal with the other branches of the Government. Whenever any officer of these States has ventured to do an official act not previously approved by him, he has vested in some subordinate and creature of his own, the supreme authority, and has crushed out the individual who dared to act as if his life and all were not at the disposal of Andrew Johnson. He has sent word to a brutal traitor, one of his pardoned instruments, that the military should not be permitted to restrain a mob in any violence they might do to Union men not recognizing his authority, and the mob, led on by official Thugs, slaughtered, maimed and expelled the members of the last organization of Union men in Louisiana. This, of course, is an act done for the amelioration and elevation of the great mass of his countrymen. These eleven States he holds in his hands as a power to sustain him when he strikes over the Congress of the country. He can call upon the rebels to arm and sustain him, as Cæsar was wont to call upon his famous legions. Should the Legislatures of any of these States venture to consider and accept the terms proposed to them by Congress, they would soon feel the avenging hand of our Republican Chief Magistrate. He has forbidden them doing anything save what he commands, and as civil war, a disruption of the Union, and a re-establishment of slavery are regarded by them as probable results of obeying his commands, they cheerfully submit, and hopefully look forward to the success of his policy.

The chief and principal duty of the President of the United States is to execute the laws made by another branch of the Government. He has no more authority to question the validity of a law, or to refuse to execute it, or to obey it personally and officially than has any other citizen; and when, in defiance of law, and in violation of his official duty he undertakes to coerce or dictate to another branch of the Government, and ventures to legislate and execute, then he becomes a usurper and a tyrant, deserving the condemnation of his countrymen, and may reasonably anticipate that in the end he will realize the same fate which has been realized by every other usurper and tyrant that ever betrayed and oppressed the great masses of his countrymen.

He may attempt to lull the suspicions of the people by constant disclaimers and by professing that his highest ambition is to do the will of the people. How is that will to be ascertained, if not through the agency established by the Constitution? The Constitution provided a Congress, through which the people should assert their will, and is not the President daily asserting that to him and not to the representatives of the people belongs the right to say who shall and who shall not be represented in that Congress? Since the foundation of the Government, there has been no attempt by an Executive to coerce Congress to abandon its Constitutional privileges, and accept from the President members chosen by his command, by a suffrage prescribed by him, and by Governments erected and upheld by the bayonet. Let him read the fathers of the Republic, and let his eyes be suffused with tears when he reads the maledictions which they utter upon that Executive who in the pride of place should arrogate to himself the powers which the Constitution placed exclusively in the representatives of the people. Let him remember also, that anticipating that in some moment of popular excitement, the people, forgetting their prudence, should elect an Executive that might arrogate to himself an authority belonging exclusively to the people, there was placed in the Constitution the grand protection, that these representatives of the people might impeach that Executive, and dismiss him from office.

FORTY-SIX ELECTORAL VOTES AT STAKE.

A few months ago the President, in an interview with Senator Dixon of Connecticut, freely stated that in case amendments were made changing the basis of representation, he favored making "the number of qualified voters the basis," and urged in its support "that it would remove from Congress all issues in reference to the political equality of the races; would leave the States to determine absolutely the qualifications of their own voters with regard to color, and thus the number of representatives to which they would be entitled in Congress would depend upon the number upon whom they confer the right of suffrage."

The amendment proposed by Congress makes enfranchised population the basis of representation, which is the voter basis to all intents and purposes, and leaves to the States to determine who shall be voters. Having thus complied with Johnson's wishes, he now turns round and opposes the very proposition he recently advocated! He pursued the same course in regard to the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights bills; first cordially approving of them, and when they were passed by Congress and presented to him for his signature, then treacherously vetoing them. His present opposition to the enfranchised population basis of representation is in consequence of his determination to strengthen the ex-rebels by forty-six votes in Congress and for President at the expense of the loyal North.

It is commonly stated (and the TRIBUNE has fallen into the same error) that the adoption of the voter basis of representation as compared with the total population basis, will make a relative difference of thirty-two seats in Congress and in the Electoral College in favor of the North. This is founded on the calculation that the old slave States have had nineteen seats on account of their slaves, who were counted as equal to three-fifths of free persons; and as slavery is now abolished, the late slaves will hereafter be reckoned at two-fifths more, or five-fifths, which would add thirteen more members to the Southern delegation. But this mode of calculation is erroneous, as we shall proceed to show. The whole number of seats in the House of Representatives is limited by law to 241 for the thirty-six organized States. They are apportioned between the North and South as follows:

Free States have	168 seats.
Late Slave States have	85 seats.

This division is based on the status of slavery, which made five slaves count as three free persons. But slavery being abolished, the freedmen will count the same as free white persons, notwithstanding they are all disfranchised, unless the Constitutional amendment is adopted.

The enfranchised population in the United States, according to the census of 1860, in round numbers, was as follows:

In the Northern States	19,000,000
In the Late Slave States	8,000,000
Total enfranchised population	27,000,000

Divide this number by the 241 seats and it produces as the ratio of representation 112,000 persons per seat. On this basis the Northern States would be entitled to 169 seats in the House of Representatives, and the South to seventy-two seats. But if the Copperjohnson scheme of representation should be adopted, the North will lose *twenty-three* seats and the South gain as many, making a relative loss of political power of *forty-six* votes in Congress and in the Electoral College in choosing a President, as the following figures show:

Whole population	[illegible]
Of which the North has	
Enfranchised population	[illegible]
Disfranchised negroes	[illegible]
Population of Northern States	[illegible]
South, enfranchised population	[illegible]
" disfranchised negroes	[illegible]
Total Southern population	[illegible]

Divide the whole population by 241 seats and the ratio for a representative is 130,000 persons.

On this basis the North will get 146 seats and the South 95 seats. Let us recapitulate:

North, on voter basis	169
North, on whole population	146
Being a loss of	23 seats.
South, on voter basis	[illegible]
South, by counting disfranchised [illegible]	95
Being a gain to the South of	23 seats.

If the North loses 23 seats, and the South gains 23, the loss of power to the North is equal to 46 votes in Congress. The Copperheads, with Andrew Johnson at their head, insist on including the disfranchised negroes for the sole and express purpose of increasing the political power of the reconstructed rebels at the expense of the loyal men of the North. The ex-rebels peremptorily refuse to allow the negroes to vote for members of Congress, but they demand the privilege of voting for them as well as for themselves. Johnson and the Copperheads threaten a renewal of civil war unless the North surrender the [illegible] twenty-three seats to the [illegible]

[illegible]

[column 3, top] to the reconstructed rebels of South Carolina, who have already two seats on the three-fifths slave basis which rightfully belongs to Illinois.

The Copperjohnson scheme reduce Indiana to ten seats in Congress, while the Constitutional Amendment will give her twelve. The Copperjohnson scheme will strip Iowa of a member, reducing her to five, and giving the abstracted seat to the rebels of Texas. The voter basis plan proposed by Congress would give Wisconsin seven representatives. The Copperjohnson plan if adopted will reduce her delegation to five members. She has now six seats, but will lose one of them, which will be given to Mississippi, which by the three-fifths slave rule holds one seat that belongs on the voter basis to Wisconsin. Michigan is exactly in the same condition as Wisconsin; she, too, has six members, but will gain one on the adoption of the amendment or will lose one if the Copperjohnsonites succeed in defeating it. If Michigan loses a seat the mild and amiable rebels of Louisiana will get it.

Ohio has now nineteen seats in the House of Representatives. If the Copperjohnson policy prevails, she will be stripped of one of these seats for the benefit of the rebels of Alabama; but if the Constitutional Amendment is adopted, she will gain two seats, making her delegation twenty-one instead of eighteen, and making a difference also of three votes for President.

The "Old Keystone" will receive a hard blow by the adoption of "my policy." She has now twenty-five seats in the popular branch of Congress. By adopting the Copperjohnson policy of allowing the rebels of Georgia to offset their disfranchised negroes against the voting citizens of the Commonwealth, Pennsylvania will be reduced to twenty-two seats, losing *three* of those which she now holds, two of which will go to reward the secessionists of Georgia and the third one will be given to the Florida rebels. If the Congressional plan of reconstruction is carried out, and the voter basis is adopted, Pennsylvania will get *twenty-seven* seats in Congress, thereby gaining two, instead of losing three, making a difference of political power of five votes in Congress and five votes in the Electoral College.

New York will lose exactly the same as Pennsylvania by the adoption of the Copperjohnson scheme of representation. She has now thirty-three seats in the House. By allowing the rebels to count their disfranchised negroes, New York will lose three of her seats and be reduced to thirty; while Virginia and North Carolina will gain three seats more than they would have on the old three-fifths slave basis, and five seats more than they would get on the basis of enfranchised population.

If the Republican plan of making a voter in New York equal to a voter in Virginia shall prevail, the Empire State will have thirty-five seats in the House of Representatives, instead of thirty, as by the Johnson scheme advocated and urged by Weed, Raymond and Seward. This trio of dastardly renegades are plotting and scheming night and day, and "moving heaven, earth and hell" to strip New York of five seats in the Electoral College and five seats in Congress, and bestow them on the rebels of the South for the express purpose of increasing the political power of the secessionists at the expense of the loyal people of the North. "Moses" Johnson is engaged in the same conspiracy against the rights of the loyal North. He seeks to rob the States north of Mason & Dixon's line of twenty-three votes in the Electoral College and twenty-three seats in Congress, and confer those electoral votes and Congressional seats on his reconstructed traitors. The result at the polls this fall will show whether he will be allowed to seize those twenty-three units of political power and deliver them to his pardoned rebels.

THE MEMPHIS RATIFICATION.

One of the strangest instances of the commingling of incongruous elements at the command of power, was exhibited at Memphis on Saturday last. In the TRIBUNE of Monday we published a report of the proceedings of a Johnson meeting at that place to ratify the action of the Philadelphia Convention. General Forrest, the hero of the Fort Pillow massacre, very appropriately presided. Charley Cameron formerly of Chicago, was as appropriately one of the chief orators. Recorder Creighton, who was denounced by General Stoneman as one of the active instigators and actors in the Memphis murders, was Vice President, and General Stoneman in person was on the platform, by his presence and his speech encouraging and endorsing the rebel participants. At this meeting General Forrest declared that the four years of war had been a failure; that fighting had settled no principles, and that he was opposed to any more of it; that henceforth he was for fighting at the ballot box. He considered that the "lost cause" had been taken up by the Philadelphia Convention, and now the Southern people, who had failed in the appeal to arms, would have the aid and support of their allies at the North, headed by Andrew Johnson. General Stoneman sat through the delivery of this and similar speeches, and when called upon to speak, instead of denouncing the contumacious and rebellious spirit so openly displayed, he silently approved of all that had been said by declaring that the men who had been engaged on both sides during the war had become reconciled and were now fast friends, and they would hereafter rule the country. It has been but a few months since General Stoneman had a severe controversy with the Memphis authorities as to the capacity of the latter to preserve the peace of the city a day without the presence of United States troops. Mayor Park and his ruffian herds of civil officers insisted that the military was an unnecessary reproach to a free and high-minded people, who needed no such reminder of their duty as citizens. General Stoneman insisted that Memphis was in fact under the domination of a mob, and that the withdrawal of the military for a week would see that mob in full possession of the city. General Stoneman, according to the report of the committee that investigated the Memphis riots which took place soon after, availed himself of that opportunity of proving by incontestable and bloody evidence the truth of his estimate of the character of the people and government of Memphis. According to that report he could have suppressed that riot and prevented that mob, and averted the horrible massacre and house-burning that followed, by interposing the military force. All that he had to do was to show himself, Achilles like, and the Memphians, like the Trojans of old, would have scattered in dismay. But he would not do this. He preferred to let the fact be demonstrated that the city of Memphis was ruled by a mob, and that the nominal city government, if not itself a part of the mob, was powerless to control it. He, therefore, let the blood and carnage go on; he let the drunken Mayor and the blackguard Recorder have full swing, and when one of these had become too far gone in liquor to know what was occurring, and the rapacity of the others had been gratified, then, he marched a file of soldiers to the scene of the riot, and the mob dispersed instantly. Stoneman's estimate of the character of the people of Memphis, and of its government, had been established as true beyond all question, but the proof of it was in the ashes of burning tenements, in the ghastly corses of the murdered men and worse than murdered women, and in the terrible woe and desolation he had permitted to fall upon an already feeble, impoverished and persecuted race.

General Stoneman's presence at this meeting is a Confederate triumph, equalled only by his capture at Macon. They have entrapped him in Confederate toils as they did then, but this time they have so handled him that he has enlisted in the Confederate service. He is now the friend and companion of Forrest. He is now appealing to the people to do that for Forrest and his cause at the ballot box, which Forrest failed to accomplish at Pillow. General Stoneman has taken a place on Forrest's staff, and in behalf of the purity of patriotism, inflexible integrity, and admirable adaptability of the people of Memphis to govern that city, to govern Tennessee, and to govern the Union, he is chief of Forrest's staff proposes that the Radicals, who carried on the war and maintained the Union during four years, shall now be extirpated through the ballot-box, and the doors of the Union, the custody of its liberties and the preservation of its foundations be restored once more to the Forrests and Taylors of the South and to their Copperhead allies of the North.

There was an irresponsible and fugitive telegram got over the wires one day last week, how and by whose agency is yet to be explained, which stated that it was contemplated by the Executive to place General Stoneman in command at New Orleans. This despatch of course [illegible] and the curious individual who always wants to know the cause of every effect, may in this little fact perhaps be able to trace how a man with a loaf of bread hastened to have a [illegible] tered, regardless of his past brilliant record and the inevitable shame that must follow the act.

☞ Champ Ferguson during the war was perhaps the most brutal and merciless of the rebel guerrillas of the South. The Knoxville *Whig* says, that he and his cut-throat band roamed the mountain region of Tennessee and Southern Kentucky, spreading murder and devastation far and near. He was finally captured, and suffered death, by hanging, under sentence of a military court-martial. He had committed so many murders, that, at the time of making his confession, he could not recollect their number.

[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

Popular Characteristics of the Bavarians.

INTENSE INDIGNATION AGAINST KING LOUIS II.

Peculiarities of the King—His Intimacy with Wagner—The Minister of Foreign Affairs—Address of the King of Prussia—The Preparations for a Royal Flight—Ludicrous Panic.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

MUNICH, August 7, 1866.

Neither very great power of penetration nor very extensive observation is necessary to discover the peculiar characteristics of the people of this part of Germany. They are at once disclosed by the solid, heavy presence of the majority of the males and females one meets on the streets; the general good-natured, care-for-nothing joviality of countenances; the striking servility of the middle and lower classes to their real or supposed social and political betters; the settled, slow private habits and public practices, made manifest in a variety of ways; and the unmistakably universal love of ease and comfort in preference to other motives of life. These peculiarities of the Bavarians proper force themselves quickly upon the attention of the observing stranger, and lead him soon to the correct conclusion that they are a patient, enduring, law-abiding people, loyal to their rulers, and hence easily ruled, averse to innovations and accelerated progress after the American fashion, very fond of good eating and drinking, and especially of their popular beverage, and altogether are of the most easily satisfied portions of humanity.

The mighty events that have been created upon German soil during the last two months, however, have shaken, by their rapid march and violence, even the sedate population of old Bavaria out of their wonted indolence and indifference. And just as an individual of a naturally easy temperament, when once roused to passion by extraordinary influences, is usually most violent in the demonstration of his new impulses, so the people of Munich are perfectly beside themselves with the excitement of the last few weeks. The only popular uproars this capital has witnessed since 1848 within its precincts have been the periodical disturbances of the public peace regularly produced once or twice a year by the lowest strata of society whenever the price of beer is raised. But now the inhabitants of Munich, in their universal indignation and wrath at the imbecility and impotence displayed by the Royal Government since the present crisis burst upon Germany and Bavaria, are ready for a political revolution. If some bold, determined leaders, such as placed themselves at the head of the revolution of 1848, would now rise and persuade the people to action, I am satisfied it would be an easy task to rid the land forever of the boy King, Louis II., and the last vestige of royalty. But men of action appear to be entirely wanting, and the present rare opportunity will probably pass away without substantial results.

While the denunciations of the political mistakes and military blunders of the Royal Government is of the loudest and bitterest description, one can hear at all times in the streets and places of public resort the most abusive epithets applied to the King, his Ministers and Generals. There seems to be a want of popular perception of the true causes of the present disgraceful position of public affairs in the Kingdom. Owing no doubt to the deeply-rooted, traditional loyalty of the people to their hereditary rulers, the representatives of the existing form of government, instead of monarchy itself, are made the objects of universal complaint and abuse. One hears the King denounced as an immature, incapable stripling, utterly unfit to rule. But, while there is a great outcry for the removal of the present Ministry and the trial by court-martial of certain derelict Generals, no one proposes to drive the stripling from the throne, or rid the State of the curse of royalty altogether.

The truth is clear to every intelligent man in this city, that had there been an able, resolute, sagacious man at the helm of affairs, the lamentable failures and vain sacrifices of life and treasure of the last month would have never been visited upon Bavaria. Every child, almost, in Munich knows that the boy King, ever since he succeeded his father some two years ago, when little more than eighteen years old, has an absolute aversion, not unnatural in one of his age, to all cares and labors of State, and devotes himself almost exclusively to the pursuit of his youthful inclinations. He hates the very sight of Ministers, and prefers the company of one or two young aids to any other. He is fond of the country, and avoids the capital as much as possible. He delights in a certain school of music and has a strong taste for the classical drama; but takes no interest whatever in the doings of the political world. His highest ambition seems to be to excel in horsemanship. He possesses a good deal of eccentricity, some queer instances of which have been related to me. He starts off not unfrequently, without notice to any one, upon long excursions on horseback, absenting himself for days in utter disregard of his royal duties. Some months ago he startled the court circles out of their propriety by a secret visit to Richard Wagner, the well-known composer, whom the jealousy and opposition of a certain class had compelled to leave Munich and go into exile in Switzerland. The King was gone nearly a week, no one knowing where until his return. One of his favorite amusements is to sit alone in the Royal Opera House during the morning hours and listen to the performance of Wagner's compositions by the orchestra. In spite of the urgent necessity of his constant presence in the capital, he took up his summer residence at Castle Berg, on Lake Stadnberg, at the very time the present troubles commenced in Germany, and has remained there ever since, paying only occasional visits to Munich. His principal daily pastime there consists in having himself and horse ferried to a small island in the lake and exercising within its narrow limits for hours. His indifference to public business is such, that at one time after the outbreak of hostilities he did not open any despatches or other official communication addressed to him for three days. And in the hands of this trifling creature is the fate of five millions of people, yet not a voice is raised against the real source of all evil that has of late befallen the kingdom. Nobody proposes a change of rulers; but everybody vociferates against the Ministry and demands a change of the immediate advisers of the King, though it is evident that this will not help the matter, as long as the latter is but the nominal head of the State.

The public indignation is mainly directed against Baron Von der Pfordten, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Ministerial Council. This personage has figured so largely in German politics for many years, that he must already be known to your readers. He is a man of great natural ability and much experience in practical statesmanship. He has been for a long time the leading mind among the conductors of public affairs in the several minor States of Southern Germany. The aim he steadily pursued as Bavarian Premier was the aggrandizement of Bavaria. Knowing that Austria would be more in his way than her northern rival, he favored a policy of neutrality, when the differences between the two leading powers of Germany appeared to be drifting into a war. To this was due the comparative tardiness of Bavaria in preparing for war, which subsequently bore such disastrous results. But public opinion in Southern Germany, owing to the illiberal internal policy of Prussia, was too strongly set against the overbearing, war-provoking course of Count Bismark, and forced him to give away and make common cause with Austria and the small States. It is believed here that but for the decided anti-Prussian feeling of the Bavarian royal family and public, the Prussian proposition for the formation of a sub-confederacy in Southern Germany, under the leadership of Bavaria, would have been accepted by Bavaria. As it was, Von der Pfordten, after inclining for a long time toward neutrality, became a strong war man. Had Austria and her allies triumphed, he would no doubt be a very popular man at this time. But lacking success, the most essential element of popularity, he is now mercilessly assailed for whatever mistakes he committed in the past. The violent partisans of Austria charge that but for his original neutral proclivities, Bavaria and the other petty sovereignties, would have been better prepared for the conflict and achieved success. Another faction blames him for not confining himself in the conflict simply to the part of a member of the Confederacy, and concluding instead a separate offensive and defensive alliance with Austria, which has now made Bavaria a special object of Prussian vengeance.

But the most direct occasion for the general wrath of the Bavarian public against Von der Pfordten, was furnished by certain fatal misunderstandings in connection with the armistice he concluded with Count Bismark at Nikolsburg. The latter, after subjecting the Bavarian Premier to much personal humiliation by first refusing to receive him, at the opening of the negotiations, on the 27th ult., demanded that, as with Austria, formal preliminaries of peace should be made the basis of the armistice with Bavaria. Von der Pfordten having declared that he was without authority to agree upon such, Bismark replied in these words: "Well, in that case, the armistice with Bavaria cannot commence before the second of August, and meantime the Prussian commanders will be instructed to possess themselves of as much Bavarian territory as possible." Thereupon Von der Pfordten urged the establishment of a truce until the commencement of the armistice. To this Bismark simply remarked: "That is not my business; but that of the Generals commanding the Prussian forces operating against the Bavarian troops." At the conclusion of this interview with Bismark, Von der Pfordten telegraphed to his royal master that an armistice had been agreed upon, without giving particulars. The King in his turn, despatched this news at once to Prince Charles at Wurzburg, and the Minister of War sent the same information to the commanders of the garrisons and [illegible] detached bodies directed to watch the movements of the Prussians, that had invaded the kingdom from Saxony. Prince Charles, supposing that the armistice was to commence immediately, sent word of it to General Von Manteuffel, at Oelsnitz, in any [illegible], and was indignant, when the latter refused to be bound by it until he had received confirmatory advices from the Prussian General's headquarters. When the Bavarian Field-Marshal was subsequently informed that the armistice would only commence on the second of August, he made application for a truce for the interim, which was granted. But both he and the central authorities at Munich overlooked the fact that under the rules of war a truce extends only to the troops opposing each other, or the Generals concluding it, and not to all the forces of the hostile powers. Owing to this oversight, it happened that the small bodies sent to observe the advance of the Duke of Mecklenburg, [illegible] the forces of the [illegible] notice of the truce [illegible] stay of their advance [illegible] found out their error [illegible] Prussian commander, [illegible] armistice was [illegible] forces General Von Manteuffel, [illegible] Charles was not [illegible] his troops to [illegible]

[column 5, top] them, and they were one after the other destroyed or captured. Among them was the Prussian battalion of the body guard of the King. It had been lately organized and contained hundreds of young men of all classes belonging to this city. It was disposed with a loss of over two hundred killed and wounded and two hundred prisoners. The gloom then directly cast upon hundreds of families in the capital, added fuel to the flame of indignation against the Government. Von der Pfordten has been denounced by the local press as the cause of this calamity, and the other disastrous consequences of this grievous error concerning the truce and armistice. But it seems obvious that the military authorities should share the blame with him. The object Count Bismark, according to his own admission to Von der Pfordten, had in agreeing only to a prospective armistice, was certainly attained to the fullest extent by the Prussian Generals. General Von Manteuffel obtained thereby possession of Wurzburg, and the Duke of Mecklenburg was enabled to push his advance as far as and occupy Nuremburg, the wealthiest manufacturing city of the kingdom. Prussia thus found herself at the beginning of the armistice in possession of the finest and richest portion of Bavaria, comprising nearly one-half of the territory belonging to the kingdom as substantial security for the willing acceptance of any terms of peace she may choose to dictate to Louis II. The realization of this fact adds no little to the gall of the people of Munich.

King William, in his opening address to the Prussian Parliament, proudly exclaimed that the banners of his gallant army were firmly resting upon hostile soil, from the Lower Rhine to the base of the Carpathian Mountains. A glance at the map will show that this is not a vain, but a matter-of-fact boast. Look at the line of demarcation drawn from Heidelberg, in Baden, to Hale, in Wurtemburg, thence to Ansbach, Nuremburg and Weidenberg, in Bavaria, and through Pilsen and Znaym, in the Austrian possessions, to Oderberg on the Hungarian line! How well devised, and sure to bring all of Prussia's enemies to advantageous terms! Who will doubt that, if she but wills, she can annex all the territory north of it? And what would be left in that event to the South German Bund, authorized under the Nikolsburg Convention? About one-eighth of the territory included in the defunct Bund, with a population of about five millions of inhabitants.

During my visit to the Federal army a terrible panic prevailed in this capital. When the news of the continued southward advance of the Duke of Mecklenburg, regardless of the results of Von der Pfordten's mission to Nikolsburg, and a simultaneous report of the movement of another Prussian column from Badwels upon Ratisbon reached here, it became the general impression, even in royal circles, that the enemy would not stop short of Munich. Hence preparations were made in hot haste for the removal of the public and royal treasures; of the most precious collections of paintings and statuary, and other valuable movables. The necessity of seeking safety in flight, was also discussed by the members of the royal family. The perplexing question then arose whither to fly. Innsbruck was first contemplated, but the possibility of the advent of the Italian army in German Tyrol, directed their thoughts to Switzerland, and that little Republic was finally settled upon as a contingent refuge. As soon as the first Prussian soldier would have appeared on the right bank of the Danube, a general stampede would have taken place from Munich. During the prevalence of the fight last week, great embarrassment was felt in consequence of the superabundance of silver money in the public treasury. Some twenty millions, I am told, had accumulated in silver thalers and florins. In their anxiety to relieve themselves partially of this heavy burden, the financial authorities paid several months' salary in advance to all the officials in the capital. Munich, not being a fortified place, nobody thought of offering any resistance to the Prussians. The capture of the city would have lost them not a man. Their spoils would have been immense. Among other acceptable things, they would have found here almost the entire rolling stock of the Saxon railroads, consisting of two hundred locomotives and some fifteen thousand passenger and freight cars, which was brought here upon the first invasion of Saxony, as well as the entire means of transportation of all the Bavarian roads, consisting of twice as much more, would have fallen into their hands.

Notwithstanding the advance of the Prussians to the very heart of the Kingdom, there was nothing like a popular rising to resist the invaders anywhere. To bury their valuables and lay in stocks of provisions, in expectation of having to feed the hostile soldiery, constituted about all the preparations the mass of the people made for the reception of the Prussians. In some places, as Bayreuth and Nuremberg, (the latter the most liberal city in Southern Germany) they even received a hearty welcome. The papers report, however, one instance of self-forgetting patriotism, so eminently and truly Bavarian, that I feel constrained to put on record. In several villages in the neighborhood of Ratisbon, the inhabitants met to consult as to the best means of preparing for the advent of the Prussians. Various propositions were made and discussed. It was partially agreed that all the poultry should be at once, killed and eaten up and the stock of beer drank to the last drop, in order to give so much less bodily comfort to the enemy! I find another characteristic incident of the panic of last week in the local press. A flying report reached the town of Straubing, on the Danube, not far from Ratisbon, that the Prussians were coming into Bavaria from Bohemia. A white flag was immediately raised upon the most prominent building of the place, and in order to make sure that the enemy would notice it readily, a beautiful picture of chesnut trees surrounding it was laid low by the axe, and yet not a single Prussian is within a hundred miles of Straubing!

Already, long before the close of hostilities, popular manifestations against the proposed separation of the States of Southern Germany from the Northern Confederacy to be established under the leadership of Prussia by this formation into a separate "Bund," became apparent in many cities and towns in Bavaria and the adjoining States. Since the conclusion of the armistice they are becoming more and more frequent. Large meetings have been held at many points, at which the strongest protests against the isolation of Bavaria were resolved upon. Petitions from municipal and other bodies of the leading towns of the kingdom, addressed to the King, in which the Royal Government is asked to use its best endeavors to prevent such a fatal consummation and to bring about the unity of the German Fatherland by joining the Northern Confederacy, are arriving here daily. A mass meeting is likewise to be held in this city in a few days to give formal expression to similar views. An irresistible tide in favor of union with Prussia seems indeed to have set in, and much as this popular movement mortifies and frightens the Royal Government, it dare not oppose it under existing circumstances. Of course, the admission of this Kingdom into the Austrian "Bund" would be the first step towards its ultimate inevitable absorption into the Prussian Monarchy and the downfall of the dynasty of Wittelsbacher. The Court party realize this and will strain every means to prevent this result. But the people may be too strong for it. So intense is the hatred of Prussia in Court circles, that "rather French than Prussian" is a sentiment generally expressed. I am told that some of the bigoted highest aristocracy, in their blind frenzy and folly, are having masses said for the deliverance of Bavaria by the French!

All the wounded Bavarians, able to bear transportation, have been brought to this city. I have visited several hospitals, and found that the Government public care and private charities are doing everything for the sufferers. Numerous aid societies sprung up with the war at Munich and elsewhere in the Kingdom, and though not as well organized as our Sanitary Commissions, have raised an abundance of means of relief, and are applying them with great assiduity.

A good deal of sensation has been produced here by a card, from the medical staff of the Prussian army of the Main, in which certain statements of harsh treatment of wounded Bavarian soldiers in Prussian hands and certain accounts of alleged perilous personal adventures, published by Dr. Nassbaum, one of the most eminent medical practitioners of Munich, who volunteered to look after the victims of battle in the hands of the enemy, are pronounced unmitigated falsehoods and fiction. The case is the more aggravated inasmuch Dr. Nassbaum, on the strength of his tale, received a very lucrative Government appointment.

OUR ITALIAN LETTER.

Dissatisfaction with French Diplomacy—Treatment of Italy by the Great Powers—Italy Abandoned by Prussia—The Venetian Cession—The Italians Discouraged—Hubbub in Rome.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

MILAN, August 11th, 1866.

We are beginning to eat the bitter fruits of our extreme devotion to French diplomacy and the Ministry has been forced to stultify itself before the country. They informed us on the 4th that an armistice had been concluded with Austria on the principle of the *uti possidetis*. The announcement was gravely made in the Official Gazette, and it was generally believed that this gave us a considerable part of the Tyrol and the line of the Isonzo on the east. It now appears that we have been obliged to withdraw from the greater part of the Tyrol—if not all—and to this side of the Tagliamento on the east, and that the armistice has been concluded in consequence of this abandonment of our conquests. The truth is that the announcement of the 4th of August was based upon an agreement between Italy, France and Prussia to present the terms then published to Austria; but neither France nor Prussia pledged themselves to enforce the claims of Italy. Austria learned that both our allies were tepid; France because she gets nothing, Prussia because we have done little in the field, especially because we allowed Austria to concentrate her whole army around Vienna.

The truth transpires but slowly, but when we get it all we shall know that we are back at the cession of Venetia to France on the 5th of July—rather that we have not been one foot in advance of it; that we must take Venetia from France, and if we get a good more, pay dearly for it in money. Neither of these powers care a copper for our national feeling—rather, all seem to enjoy humiliating us and making us feel that we get Venetia as a matter of pure complacency on the part of their high mightinesses. We have [illegible] these two allies, and are well paid for our pains.

But it would be [illegible] a judgment upon our public men [illegible] only upon the failure [illegible] of the [illegible] them. We cannot well cope with either of the two powers who have always regarded Italy as their property or their tool—certainly we cannot cope with both of them. To have treated Prussia with small consideration after the affair of the fifth of July would have endangered Italy on that side. From the moment that the Emperor set his heart on putting a stop to the war and preventing the farther progress of Prussian victory, Italy was forced to balance between the old [illegible] through which she obtained Lombardy, and the new one by which she had hoped to gain Venetia. Our leaders did just enough to cool both parties toward us; and it was impossible, or nearly so, to do either [illegible]

They could neither break with France [illegible]

[column 6, top] with safety or honor. The cession of Venetia to France was one of the most adroit diplomatic manœuvres, just because the all-devouring ambition of Napoleon made it exceedingly palatable to him. He liked the flattery, liked the power, liked the consequences which followed from that cession.

One of these consequences is that Prussia has handed us over body and breeches to France. The treaty or convention between Austria and Prussia provides that the King of Prussia will secure the approval of his ally, the King of Italy, when the *French Emperor* shall have put Italy in possession of Venetia. As a logical consequence, Italy has nothing to do with the conference at Prague—her little affair is a Parisian one, and will be regulated in the Napoleonic parlor.

This a virtual abandonment of Italy by Prussia, and France and Austria may now deal with us as they please. Napoleon achieves a true triumph in this. He has discredited Italy as an ally, bred bad blood between the lately allied powers, and taken a long step towards isolating Prussia. As for the Venetian cession to us, it is terribly uncertain now what conditions will be imposed upon us. It is rumored that Austria demands compensation, and it is not entirely certain that Napoleon works for nothing. The diplomatic understandings with La Marmora may now be translated into facts, if it be the Napoleonic pleasure. In short we do not know whether the roundabout cession does not involve the necessity of paying three prices for Venetia—one already paid to Prussia in war expenses incurred, a second to Austria, and a third to France.

This is the worst view of the case. I only note that the whole matter is involved in uncertainty. The journals who represent the moderate or ruling party, advise the Ministry to make the best possible terms and then call Parliament together, and, after confessing their sins and shortcomings, gracefully commit the hari-kari. Nothing would so become their use of power as the getting out of it by an act of political suicide.

Ten days ago it was believed that Ricasoli would save the national honor lost in the field, and would be the head of a new and formidable national party. It is now seen that the logic of events has swept him away with the rest, and he best served the country by signing a peace of which the nation disapproves, but believes better than war under our present leaders. He may resign to save his personal *prestige*; but if he does, it will be at the sacrifice of public interests, for Ricasoli can make a better peace than any new man.

The country is disheartened—I might almost say utterly discontented. Not a governing-class man would admit it; but I know that the depression of spirits is as painful as the enthusiasm of May was glorious. The common people show this patriotic sorrow most fully, for they see only the shame. The middle classes—merchants, artists, professors—who have opinions on politics, are more or less reserved to strangers; but in the confidence of home circles they speak bitterly of their mortification. A few see the gain and gloat over it; more say, with tears in their eyes, "Give us the Quadrilateral now, and by and by we shall see whether it is safe to insult us." But to the most of the nation it is idle to point out the gain we have made at small sacrifice of life. They do not want Venice in this way. They would have preferred to pay Austria a heavy price for it without this farce and flare so called a war.

The outcome of the war has unfavorably affected the tone of public sentiment all over the country, especially in the South, where reaction takes courage from the depression of the public mind. Brigandage continues of course—nobody expects it to end this generation, but it is especially virulent now along the papal frontier, where the Bourbon agents are very active and profuse to have a Bourbon army. It will not assume the proportions of a war, but it will increase its volume and unsettle the public sentiment of regions into which the war enthusiasm had infused a little patriotism.

There is a hubbub in Rome. The cable may tell you what it is all about before you get this; but I do not feel quite certain. I have believed on very good authority that our troops would take the place of the French in October. It is very certain that the French still intend to leave, and about as certain that the new Christian army, collected to protect the Holy Father, is hardly large enough to cope with ours. The Pope does not see his way clear to happy dreams unless his army can hold Rome against Italy; for the only reason for having an army at all is that he believes us to be his mortal enemies waiting for our opportunity to eat him up. That is the logic of his army and of the proposed fortifications; but, unfortunately, the logic condemns both; for Rome can only be effectually protected against the large army of Italy by moral and political forces. We are told that His Holiness "has taken a great resolution." I presume all his resolutions are great in the eyes of Sanfedists—and I might add of Mr. Charles King and other American toadies—but I doubt if this one results in any considerable change in the Roman question. If the French leave Rome, the question will solve itself.

SPERO.

BROWNLOW ON JOHNSON.

A Withering Blast.

Address of Governor Brownlow to the Loyal People of Tennessee.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Unable to address you in person, in the present condition of my health, I take this method of responding to the several calls made upon me to speak at different points.

It is known to you that I recently convened the General Assembly in extraordinary session, to ratify the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress, more than two-thirds of both Houses concurring. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, transmitted an attested copy of the proposed amendment to me, under date of June 16th, and notified me officially that a decision by the Legislature was required by law. I accordingly convened the Legislature by proclamation on the 4th of July, and after a stormy session of twenty-one days the amendment was ratified in both Houses, by more than a two-thirds vote. And this victory was achieved over the combined opposition to the measure of the President and half of the Tennessee Congressmen, who brought their whole influence to bear upon the General Assembly.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S RUFFIANS AND THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

Upon the assembling of the General Assembly, Mr. Dunnaway, the immediate representative of Edmond Cooper, bolted with a view of reducing the House below a quorum. He was followed by Mr. Brown, one of the constituents of Mr. Leftwick, and he was followed by Dr. Marable, the instrument of Dorsey B. Thomas. The House appointed Captain Heydt, Superintendent of the Capitol, Sergeant-at-Arms, with authority to select his deputies, to arrest the bolters and return them to the House, and with the warrants of the Speaker they set out by twos. Williams, of Carter, was brought in, but Marable's rebel friends resisted with guns and pistols and drove the two deputies back. Captain Heydt made application to General Thomas for a file of soldiers—the General referred the case to Washington, and the President, who is on the side of the bolters, and in favor of breaking up the Legislature, as a means of defeating the Constitutional Amendments, instructed General Thomas, through the War Department, not to interfere, but to let the State Government and the politicians fight it out. This encouraged the rebels and stimulated them to acts of violence. They sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Williams, and Judges Brien and Gaut, of the Johnson Club, of the Executive Committee of Davidson County, argued the cause before Judge Frazier, of the Criminal Court. The Judge being a weak man, and a political partisan under rebel influence, decided against the Legislature and in favor of the rebels. Among all truly loyal men nothing but contempt is entertained for his decision and the man. Having no jurisdiction in the case, and the law and precedents being against him, it was not expected that such a monstrous decision would be given. But those who knew the man—those who know that he was appointed to office by Military Governor Johnson—that he was laboring to have himself re-elected by the people in a rebel community—and that he would never take a decided stand when the rebellion came on, were prepared to hear his miserable opinion delivered.

But to proceed with my account of this Rebel-Judicial farce: the Sheriff, a rebel captain, by the order of the new-born rebel Judge, released Williams from the custody in which he was held by the House. And before day-light in the morning, the Sheriff, with a force of twenty-five discharged rebel soldiers as it is alleged they were, broke into the State House to seize and carry before the Judge, Captain Heydt, who roomed alone in the Capitol. This rebel mob of Frazier's forced the door and window of the Federal Court-room, breaking both, and with cocked revolvers, carried off the Sergeant-at-Arms, whom the Judge fined *ten dollars* for obeying the orders of the House, and then released him. This action for outrage, corruption and high-handed villainy, has no parallel in history. The eagerness to get at Heydt, and to have him resist, as an excuse for murdering him, grew out of the fact that he had served as a brave officer in the Federal army, and was several times wounded in battle, fighting traitors. Captain Heydt had in custody a second member of the House, Mr. Martin, who had been a guerilla chief in the late war, and he was released without any other process than that served by the mob, in breaking down the window and door. This is a part and parcel of Johnson's policy to restore the rebels to power. It means to crush out the Union men of the South and restore the Democratic traitors of the South to power and place. It is intended by him and his advisers to make treason respectable, and traitors honorable, while loyalty is to become disreputable and loyal men are disgraced and driven from the South. To accomplish all this, and even more, there is on foot a regular conspiracy, and the chief conspirator is *Andrew Johnson*, as I honestly believe.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S TREASON TO THE LOYAL MEN OF THE SOUTH.

With loyal men in Tennessee, Johnson has no more influence than Jeff. Davis. After all the letters written from the lunatics and hangers-on at the White House to the members of the Tennessee Legislature, urging them not to accept the Constitutional Amendments, they were triumphantly adopted by a vote in the Senate of fifteen to six, and in the House by forty-three to thirteen. Whilst in neither branch of the Tennessee Legislature can a resolution be adopted endorsing Andrew Johnson or his policy, unless it be to declare him a TRAITOR, and his policy TREASON both rank and damnable.

Why do I charge all this? Because he is turning loyal men out of office by thousands, to make room for rebels and traitors. Because he is appointing Tennessee Legislative traitors to office, as a reward for their revolutionary and [illegible] conduct. Because he betrayed the Breckinridge Democracy after working [illegible] to the day on which Lincoln was [illegible] ed. Because he betrayed the loyal North after they had elected him to the office of Vice President. Because he has betrayed the down-trodden and unoffending negro, trying again to sell him into bondage. [illegible] to be his Moses. Because, as his betrayal of the Fenians to the British Government, [illegible] selling them arms and ammunition, [illegible] pending their cause with the [illegible]

[column 7, top] was their friend. And last, but not least, because he has never been true to any cause but Andrew Johnson.

BROWNLOW'S APOLOGY FOR NOMINATING JOHNSON FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

As an offset of all this, it will be said, the writer of this address was a member of the Baltimore Convention, and put Mr. Johnson in nomination for the Vice *Presidency*. This is true, and the writer takes this occasion publicly to acknowledge that it was the worst act of his protracted and somewhat eventful life. But he has to say in vindication of himself, that the Tennessee delegation had agreed to present the name of Mr. Johnson for the second office, and the writer Johnson was made the organ through which to make known to the Convention their wishes. Better would it have been for the cause of Republican liberty, if the Tennessee delegation, including the writer, had all been in a rebel prison, South, rather than in the Baltimore Convention, helping to place Johnson in a position where he and *his friends* should murder the patriotic Lincoln, should become President of these United States.

THE NEXT CIVIL WAR AND ITS RESULT.

It is the settled purpose of the traitors at the North, and the rebels of the South, to involve the country in another bloody war and this they aim to do during the next two years, under the lead of Andrew Johnson. An attempt to force Southern traitors into their seats in Congress with bayonets, will be made the occasion for the outbreak. Let the Despot now at the head of the Government attempt a thing of this kind if he dare. A million of gallant Union men will at once appear in the District of Columbia, surrounding both the Capitol and White House, *disposing of the heads of leading traitors* after the most approved style of the age in which the King of England lost his head. If another war shall be forced upon the country, the loyal masses, who constitute an overwhelming majority of the people of this great nation, intend it shall be no child's play. They will, as they ought to do, make the entire Southern Confederacy as God found the earth when he commenced the work of creation, "without form and void." They will not, and ought not leave a rebel fence-rail, out-house or dwelling in the eleven seceded States. And as for the rebel population, let them be exterminated. And when the war is wound up, which should be done rapidly and with swift destruction—let the lands be re-surveyed and sold out to pay the expenses of the war, and settled only by a people who will respect the Stars and Stripes.

THE NEW ORLEANS MASSACRE.

The loyal men of Tennessee will allow me to contrast Andrew Johnson of 1865, with Andrew Johnson of 1866. His official despatches shall speak for him:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1865—3:30 p. m.

To Governor W. G. Brownlow:

I hope, as I have no doubt you will see, that the laws passed by the last Legislature are faithfully executed, and that all illegal voters [illegible] the election of members of Congress to be conducted fairly. Whenever it becomes necessary for the execution of the law and the protection of the ballot-box, *you will call upon General Thomas for sufficient military force to sustain the civil authority of the State.* I have just read your address, which I most heartily endorse.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President, U. S. A.

My "address," the people of Tennessee will recollect, avowed the very principles upon which I have since acted, and upon which the President is now making war. Exactly one year from the day when he telegraphed the foregoing, he sent the following to General Thomas, refusing military aid to compel an attendance of refractory members, and of two armed mobs resisting the House and its legally constituted officers:

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1866.

General Grant will instruct General Thomas that the facts stated in his telegram do not warrant the interference of the military authority. The administration of the laws and the preservation of the peace in Nashville belong properly to the State authorities, and the duty of the United States forces is not to interfere in any way in the controversy between the political authorities of the State, and General Thomas will strictly abstain from any interference between them.

At the time I was refused the necessary military aid at Nashville to protect the Legislature and its legal officers from mob violence; the President, soon thereafter, ordered the Government authorities at New Orleans to use the military to aid an *infuriated rebel mob* to break up a Union Convention of peaceable and loyal men, which has resulted in the cruel murder and wounding of hundreds of loyal white and colored men. This feast was intended for Nashville, and was only prevented by the prompt action of a talented, fearless and patriotic Congress, admitting Tennessee to her original position in the Federal Union. But loyal men of Nashville, and of all parts of the State, are still environed with danger. The rebel papers of the State all encourage violence and resistance of law. Ex-Governor Neil S. Brown, in a recent rebel meeting in Nashville, is reported by the rebel papers to have cautioned the Radicals of Tennessee—meaning the Union men, to beware, and cited the case of Robespierre and associates at the time of the French Revolution. Having no hope of protection from the President, in the event of an attack from a rebel mob, I shall look with confidence to the Northwestern States to come to our rescue, as soon as attacked by the minions of Jeff. Davis and Andrew Johnson. And if further developments seem to justify it, I will call out the loyal militia of the State, and call upon the Legislature to arm and equip them. We must and will meet these traitors, and sustain the Governments, State and National, or fall with our faces to the foe!

THE LOYAL SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

I trust the loyal Southern Convention, to be held in Philadelphia the third of September, will have a full representation from Tennessee. The Washington *Intelligencer*, President Johnson's organ, says the Convention of Southern Unionists "is called to assemble in Philadelphia *because there is no place in any Southern State where such a Convention would be tolerated.*"

This is the old familiar style. Really, the world has not moved much. In 1856, Fremont speakers were not "tolerated" in certain States. In 1858 these States would not "tolerate" anti-Lecompton speakers. In 1860, they would not "tolerate" the election of Abraham Lincoln. The consequence was that in 1862 these people had to "tolerate" a mass convention called by Grant at Vicksburg; in 1864 similar meetings of Sherman's men in Atlanta and Savannah, and in 1865 a grand convention in the neighborhood of Appomattox. Are these same States anxious to renew the experiment? If so, there are a million veteran soldiers who are ready to "fight it out on that line," until lawful assemblages of Union men are tolerated on every acre of ground belonging to the United States—New Orleans not even excepted.

WHO ARE FOR THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

Who are most bitterly opposed to the present Radical Congress? Jeff. Davis is against it. Robert E. Lee, Beauregard, Bragg, Kirby Smith, and all the whipped Generals, Colonels and Captains in the late rebel army are against it. Alexander H. Stephens, all ex-rebel Congressmen and rebel legislators, are against it. Andrew Johnson and all his rebel Democratic supporters are against it. The men in the South, who conscripted Union men, who burned down Union dwellings, robbed the Union families of all they had, and made war hideous along our borders, are against it. The sneaking, hissing Northern Copperhead, who crept after Southern rebels for the sake of social position, or pecuniary reward, is against it. The Northern and Southern Democracy who are still bent upon the overthrow of the Government, and the restoration of slavery, are against it. Every guerilla chief, highway robber, and whiskey bloat of the rebel army, is against it. Every traitor who edited a rebel paper during the war, and at its breaking out, is against it.

Who are in favor of the Radical Congress, and its bold and patriotic course? Every radical lover of his country. North and South, are in favor of it. Every unconditional Union man, who stands by his country in opposition to another war, is in favor of it. Every man who prefers the loss of the negro to that of the Union, is in favor of it. Every mother that has lost a son; every wife that has given her husband; every one who visits the sacred graves that lie all over the land, and on every line of march; and every one who in tears and sorrow think and speak of their losses, and are with our brave and patriotic Congress, and will not be turned against that body, as it is now the hope of the country. Every clergyman, and every good man in the churches, who believes we have had strife enough and wishes no more demoralization, stand by Congress and pray for its success and preservation. Every man in and out of the church, who thinks more of law and order, and of our Government, than he does of office and spoils, is for Congress. Every man not in the Johnson Rebel Conspiracy to bring on another rebellion, is for Congress, and will stand by that body to the last.

THE REBEL SCHEME FOR COMPENSATION FOR EMANCIPATED SLAVES.

I feel called upon to warn the honest, loyal masses against a matured scheme of the Johnson-Copperhead leaders to have the Government pay them for all the negroes they lost by the war. Not more than one in ten of the loyal men, South, ever owned any slaves, or desired to own them, and it would be down-right robbery to tax *nine laboring men* to pay for the slaves of *one gentleman*. A direct tax is the only mode by which the Government can pay for the emancipated slaves; and it is better that one loyal slave owner suffer than that nine honest laborers, equally loyal, suffer to make his losses good.

Most of the men now in the Copperhead ranks in the South, are men who expect, when the Southern States are represented in Congress, that they will be compensated for their negroes. Not a few of them think that they will even get slavery restored. Our people can afford to pay a direct tax to liquidate the war debt, through a period of several years, but tax them to pay for FOUR MILLION OF SLAVES, owned by a small number of nabobs and original secessionists, and they will not get through with tax-paying in a life time!

To the Union masses, the honest working voters, I say in all candor, watch the men who advocate this paying for their lost negroes. If the Government will tax the slave owners alone to pay for the negroes, I go for it, but I shall never consent to tax men to pay for negroes who never owned any, and never desired to own any. Slave-holders got up the big dance in 1861—they continued the frolic for four years—and they are the very men to pay the fiddler!

CONCLUSION.

In this address I have used great plainness of speech, and for the reasons, first, that I desired and intended to be understood; and next, because this is no time for putting forth an uncertain sound. I have desired to act in harmony with the President—so have the great Union party of the country, the Legislature of the State and Congress, as I took occasion to write him about the beginning of this year. I hope he may publish that short letter. I have resolved that the Presidential should not call a Grayback Convention at Philadelphia—a Convention to be composed of office-holding Republicans, of delegates from the party that opposed the war, and of delegates from the rebel Congress and the rebel armies, and out of these materials organize a Johnson-Democratic-Rebel party, and turn me over to it, to be dictated to and [illegible] by the man who fought [illegible]

[illegible]

W. G. BROWNLOW, Governor of Tennessee.

[column 8, top] Nation are to be governed by loyal or disloyal men.

It is proper for me to state that my term of service will expire in October, 1867, and that I shall not be a candidate for re-election to the office I now hold, or to any other office within the gift of the people. Whilst I am in office, I shall endeavor to do my whole duty, as I have done, without regard to consequences. In retirement I will continue to vote and act only with the party that is radical in its loyalty to the Union, and radical in its opposition to all the schemes and devices of rebels and rebel sympathizers.

W. G. BROWNLOW, Governor of Tennessee.

Knoxville, August 17, 1866.

EXECUTION.

An Indian Hanged for Murder.

His Conduct upon the Gallows—Remarks on the Scaffold—Incidents, &c.

[From the Paola (Kan.) Republican, August 22.]

Friday last, the 10th instant, was the day fixed for the execution of the death penalty upon Ben. Lewis, an Indian, who had been convicted at the last term of our Circuit Court of the murder of Benjamin M. Jones, a discharged soldier. Our readers will remember, that about a year ago a man was found dead about five miles from Paola, on the Kansas City Road, and that an inquest was held upon the body, papers examined, etc., which showed that the name of the deceased was "Benjamin M. Jones," and that he had belonged to the First Arkansas Cavalry.

Nothing at the time, however, was elicited to show how he came to his death. The body was so far decomposed as to be beyond recognition. A suspicion, however, lurked in the minds of many that he had been foully dealt with, and it created much excitement in this part of the county. The body was found inside of the field of Mr. Mayo, about one mile south of the residence of Hon. H. O. Peery. The remains were properly buried, and the facts were generally published in the newspapers, which led, we believe, to some friends getting the body. Soon after the above facts became known to the public, a rumor was current that an Indian had told some one he had killed a white soldier and had taken his horse, revolvers, and money from him. Little attention, however, was paid to the rumor, and soon after Ben. Lewis, when intoxicated, would state that, "he had killed white man—got heap money—got horse—got revolvers—would kill more white man," etc. Although Ben was regarded as a dangerous character, and known as a thief, who would not hesitate to kill his victim if necessary to obtain booty, yet for a long time no suspicion rested upon him that he had murdered the man found as above. Lewis was seldom if ever sober, and was continually repeating the story of his having "killed a white man." He was suspected of committing several depredations, among which was robbing the money drawer of James Hughes, but he escaped arrest, and it was not until some time in March last that he was suspected of having killed the man who had been found as above stated.

BURNING OF "BLACKSMITH."

About the middle of March last, Ben Lewis, George Hunt and "Blacksmith," (three Indians,) left this town about dark, to go toward Wea, among the tribe of that name. A day or two afterward "Blacksmith" was found near the residence of Mr. W. T. Shively, dead, having been burned with fire almost beyond recognition. The general appearance of the ground was that "Blacksmith" had made up a fire, and in the night had rolled in it, but as Lewis and Hunt had left town with him, and they all being intoxicated, it was generally supposed that they had killed "Blacksmith" and thrown him in the fire. Lewis and Hunt were questioned about the death of "Blacksmith," but they said they had left him sleeping by the fire. It was determined, however, to arrest Lewis and await further facts.

SUSPECTED OF THE MURDER OF JONES.

So often had the story been repeated by Lewis, that he had "killed a white man," and the fact that strong suspicion rested upon him of having killed "Blacksmith," our energetic Prosecuting Attorney, R. W. Massey, Esq., determined to have him arrested. He was accordingly apprehended and lodged in jail. Before the examining magistrate enough was shown that he would be convicted of the murder of Jones, and he was accordingly committed to await his trial. It was shown also that Jones had resided with Geo. Wise of Wea, and that he had the amount of money and other valuables that Lewis said he had taken from the white man after he had killed him. Lewis seemed to regard his arrest with very little concern, and denied the charge, being ignorant what real facts were in the possession of the District Attorney. His conduct in jail was very boisterous, frequently threatening vengeance on those who had him arrested and were keeping him in jail.

HIS TRIAL.

His trial occupied some two days. It was conclusively shown that he was guilty of the murder of Jones, and the jury convicted him. Judge Valentine sentenced him to be hanged on the 10th day of August until he was dead. During his trial he appeared perfectly indifferent to his fate, and watched with little interest the progress of his trial. While receiving sentence the same stoical indifference was manifested.

HIS ESCAPE FROM JAIL.

One morning while the jailor, Mr. Stephens, was feeding the prisoners, he left the outer gate or door to the cells unlocked. Lewis had already "picked" the lock of the inner gate, and as soon as Mr. Stephens had gone up stairs, walked out, and made for the brush on Bull Creek. His escape, however, was soon discovered, and a large force turned out in pursuit. He was overhauled near the Fort Scott Road, not far from the Osawatomie Ford. After being brought back, he seemed very much dejected, and disappointed. Sheriff Rainey had him strongly manacled and closely watched to prevent another escape. A petition was circulated numerously signed, and sent to the Governor praying for a commutation of his sentence, but the Governor refused to interfere.

HIS CONVERSION AND CONFESSION.

All hope of escape having fled from his mind, he was induced to turn his attention toward a preparation for death. Rev. Mr. Murch and Smith labored with him earnestly, devoting hours in religious worship, until he became penitent, and said that he felt forgiveness for his many sins. At his request he was baptized on Thursday. He made a confession, but it has not been made public, the person to whom it was made refusing to give it, keeping it for the purpose of speculation. [The reporter made an effort to obtain it, but failed, and feels safe in saying what little portion he heard detailed is not a very credible story.]

He said "he killed the man found as above stated; that he done it in self-defence; that the man he killed was not the man Jones, but some one else."

THE DAY OF EXECUTION—THE APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONER.

We visited the prisoner in the morning, and as we entered, he extended his hand toward us, but did not raise his head. We asked him how he felt, and he answered, "very well." To a question as to how he rested the night previous, he said "good." His wife and child were present. All endeavors to engage him in conversation were vain, and he only occasionally smiled at some little sportive action of his child. He did not look penitent, nor yet indifferent. His head was continually hung down, but no emotion of any kind was observable. Leaning upright against the door of his cell, he kept entirely motionless, and when spoken to in Indian, his response was merely a faint grunt. There was no boldness in his appearance, and his half-closed eyelids lent a rather melancholy expression to his face. He did not wish to converse with those present, and indicated this by his silence when asked questions. As we departed we shook hands again.

THE CROWD—SCAFFOLD, ETC.

This was to be the first legal execution that ever occurred in the county, and it drew together a large crowd. Early in the morning a large number gathered in front of the jail, and eagerly watched every move that took place there, but more with a view of obtaining a sight of the prisoner. The scaffold was erected in the timber just south of the jail, and enclosed with canvass, to screen it from gaze, as the law directs. It was admirably arranged so that after the "trap" fell the victim was entirely hid from view from without.

ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

At one o'clock, p. m., we again visited his cell. Those present were Major Baptiste and other Indian Chiefs, the clergymen, and the reporters of the press. The prisoner was sitting on the bed with his wife, but arose and stood up near the cell door. Major Baptiste addressed him in Indian, which was not understood by us. There was no change to be observed in his appearance or conduct; he still hung down his head, and refused to make any response to what was said to him. Sheriff Rainey informed him that the time had arrived for his execution, and he must take a "final leave of his wife and child." The visitors then retired for a few moments, while Lewis remained alone with his wife. When he appeared again there was the same stoicism apparent, yet no defiant boldness, no fear, yet no bravado; consciousness, but no looks of penitence; the resemblance of a statue mechanically moved. His hands were next bound behind him, to which he submitted with the usual indifference. He was then led out manacled hand and foot. At the gate, where stood the wagon containing Lewis' coffin, Rev. Mr. Murch delivered a solemn and impressive prayer; after which, the prisoner mounted the wagon, sat down upon the coffin, and was driven to the gallows, guarded on either side with bayonets, and followed by the immense concourse of people assembled to see him. Arriving at the place, only those who had the Sheriff's pass were allowed inside the canvass. The prisoner mounted the scaffold with the same coolness that had characterized his conduct for days previous. Seated upon a chair on the fatal "trap," he kept his head close to his breast while the Sheriff read to him the death warrant, after which he was told he might speak to those present if he chose. Rising to his feet, he muttered the following, so faintly, as to be hardly understood:

"My friends, I speak to you, my friends I leave this world [illegible] my friends I hope to meet you all; my friends, I speak no more."

Then followed prayer. The rope was adjusted about his neck, the black cap drawn over his face, and while his soul was committed to the God that gave it, the fatal trap was sprung, and Ben Lewis was launched into eternity. The fall was about five feet, which broke his neck. Very little convulsion ensued, but pulsation did not cease until after the expiration of the eleventh minute. At the end of fifteen minutes he was cut down, placed in a coffin, and given over to his friends, whence he was taken to the Baptist church, where religious exercises were held.

HIS HISTORY.

Ben Lewis belonged to what is known as the Stockbridge Indian tribe [illegible] among the Delawares. He was born at De Soto, Johnson county, [illegible] of full blood Indian parents, [illegible] was about twenty-six [illegible] His parents died while he was young, and he resided with his sister. He was at school about a year at Johnson Mission, and learned to read. After that he worked on farms in Johnson County [illegible] he enlisted in Captain Briggs' company [illegible] soldier. He remained with the [illegible] about a year, when he deserted [illegible] home, and never was with the [illegible] terward. He was always regarded [illegible]

[column 9, top] perate man, and his countenance did not deceive the desperate character of his heart. Living altogether in idleness, he relied on what he could steal for a living. It is not known how many other crimes and murders he has committed, but there is a rumor that there were several; one of which is that he burned a little child to death some years ago.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLITICAL TOUR.

Scenes on the Route Between Washington and Philadelphia—His Speeches in the Quaker City—He Returns Thanks, Indulges in Self-Laudation and Repeats the Old Story of a Tyrannical Congress—Arrangements for His Reception in New York City.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—The President's excursion party left here at 9:30 this morning, under the charge of Major General McCallum and Major S. G. Koontz, as assistant, who has been detailed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to go with the train all the way through.

Secretary McCulloch and Hon. O. H. Browning were at the station to take leave of the party, that being prevented by public business from accompanying them.

The following is a list of excursionists: The President; Secretary of State; Secretary of the Navy, and son, Edgar T. Welles; the Postmaster General; General Grant, and Chief of Staff, General Rawlins; Admiral Farragut, with Lieutenant McGinley, his Secretary; Rear Admiral Radford; Surgeon General Barnes; Minister Romero; Senator Patterson and wife, and others.

BALTIMORE, August 28.—Arriving at Baltimore, the excursionists were met by the committee of thirty citizens, with the Mayor as their chairman, and escorted in open carriages to the President street depot to start for Philadelphia. Large crowds were gathered both at the railroad stations in Baltimore and on the line of the procession, to get a view of the excursionists, who were greeted by the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, with occasional cheers.

General Grant and Admiral Farragut were particularly the objects of observation, and received enthusiastic applause. Along the line of the procession flags were generally displayed. The President's train left here at 12:20 p. m.

AT HAVRE DE GRACE, MARYLAND.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Maryland, August 28—11:45 a. m.—A large number of persons approached the train in which the President was a passenger, and greeted him with repeated hurrahs. When he appeared on the platform and bowed his thanks a number hastened forward to shake hands with him.

AT PERRYMANSVILLE, MARYLAND.

PERRYMANSVILLE, Maryland, August 28.—A delegation from Delaware, consisting of thirty-six members, came on board to escort the President and party through that State. Here, as at Havre de Grace, the excursion party was received with huzzas, and crowds gathered at the sides of the cars to catch a glimpse of the distinguished excursionists.

AT WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Del., Noon, August 28.—A gentleman entered the car and said to the President: "The boys in town would like to see you." This was followed by cries of, "Go to the rear platform!" The President, in company with Marshal Gooding, then proceeded thither, and having bowed to the enthusiastic thousands, three hearty cheers went up. The surging multitude pressed toward the rear, many struggling through the dense mass to shake hands with the President.

Marshal Gooding introduced General Grant, and afterwards Admiral Farragut to the crowd. They were heartily cheered and greeted, and the crowd impatiently rushed forward to shake their hands.

The train, after proceeding a few hundred yards from the city, again stopped, when the crowd gathered, and greeted the distinguished party with cheers.

Mr. William S. McCauley, when the train arrived at the State dividing line, took leave of the President on behalf of the Delaware delegation.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.—The President's train arrived at 2:33 this afternoon. He was received by the committee of merchants and military officers.

Colonel James Page addressed the President, tendering him the warmest hospitalities of the citizens of Philadelphia, irrespective of party. He represented the merchants and professional men of all kinds, who recognized him as Chief Magistrate of the Republic, the chosen protector of their rights and liberty. The people of Philadelphia heartily congratulated him on the close of the unfortunate rebellion, that peace had returned and brother was no longer engaged in war against brother; that all the States were restored to the Union and the Constitution, and that the Union was one and inseparable. "They believe," he said, "that you, through the Divine blessing, will bring back peace in fact as well as in name; that soon all good citizens will throw aside partisan considerations for the nation's welfare. Wishing you a pleasant enjoyment of the mission you are now performing, and safe return, we tender you a hearty welcome, believing that it will be as acceptable in its informality as if it came more properly from our municipal authorities."

The President replied as follows:

Permit me, in response to what you have just said, to tender you my sincere thanks, and the thanks of those who accompany me, for this cordial welcome. I hope you believe me when I say I know how to appreciate this welcome, made by the citizens of Philadelphia. You have uttered certain sentiments and views [illegible] so much more cordially, and I believe they are shared by those who are with me on the present occasion. I trust peace has come, not in name, but permanent peace [illegible] the future we shall [illegible] Peace should be [illegible] adapted to this nation and to the feelings of the great mass of the people of Philadelphia. We have had war enough—let there be peace. In allusion to what you have said about the Constitution and the Union, I will merely say that every effort and all my influence, either as Chief Magistrate or as private citizen, shall be exerted to bring about peace and restore a distracted and divided country.

The speech was heartily applauded. General Grant was also loudly cheered. The President and suite were then escorted to the barouche waiting inside of the depot by the First Troop, which acted as a body guard.

The military were then formed in line under the command of Major General Meade, who was followed by the civic societies composed of the National Johnson Club and other clubs, merchants, firemen, Government employes, a cavalcade [illegible] bringing up the rear. The whole procession proceeded to the Continental Hotel.

The President, Secretary Seward on his left and General Grant on his right, appeared on the portico fronting Chestnut street. Secretary Welles, Postmaster General Randall, Admiral Farragut, and others of the excursion party, together with General Meade and staff, were in the immediate vicinity. The object was to witness the passage in review of the military and civic procession.

The scene in the street below was immense, and many were the cheers given by the moving line for the President, General Grant and Admiral Farragut, the President nearly all the time waving his hat and bowing to the crowd in response to the compliments bestowed upon him. The President made several attempts to speak.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Be calm for one moment. [Here were cries from below for "order."]

The crowd perceiving that the President was about to address them, surged to and fro and moved closer, if possible, toward the hotel, when the President again invited them to give him their attention for a few moments. Comparative quiet having been secured, he said:

FELLOW CITIZENS: In visiting Philadelphia on the present occasion, it was not for the purpose making a speech, but I was on my way, in company with the distinguished gentlemen, to the great city of the West, Chicago, to witness and participate in the laying of the chief corner stone of the monument to be erected in memory of a distinguished statesman.

We have taken Philadelphia on our route, and being here to-day I must be permitted to tender the citizens of Philadelphia, on the present occasion and under the peculiar circumstances, my heartfelt and sincere thanks for this reception. I trust the day is far distant when one part of our country shall be arrayed in battle against the other. I trust the day is far distant when brother shall be set against brother, and in the name of God shall lift his hand against his throat. I trust the day is far distant when the land we love shall be again drenched with a brother's blood. [Cries of "Good."] The baleful planet of fire and blood has disappeared, and the benignant star of peace has taken its place, and under its influence I trust the country will return to affection, peace and harmony, and that reconciliation will again be brought about, and we be enabled to stand together as one people and one Union. So far as regards the part I have taken in political affairs, I have already said that I did not intend to make a speech. My public acts and [illegible] are already before the country, and it is from these you are to judge. [Voices: "That's a fact, go ahead."]

Believing as I do that the policy I have pursued has been calculated to advance and promote the best interest of the country, God being my helper, I intend to stand by it, and with your help, and God willing, the Union shall be restored. [General applause.]

Then let us stand together. Let us approach a common platform. Let us forget we have been divided into parties, and forget too that we must obey the behests of party instead of the commands of the country. Let your country be dearer to you than your party. Let the people be preserved. Then let parties sink into insignificance. If a party must be maintained, let it be based on the great principles of the Constitution; yes, the Constitution of my country is the strongest league which can be formed. [Hurrah.] And when you talk about general applause [illegible] that has entered into a covenant formed a league above the Constitution? [Applause.] [illegible] one has entered into a combination against the country, and we should look to it. Let each man belong to the great National League, and let the Constitution of the United States be the constitution of the League. I want no better constitution, and no better league than that formed by Washington and his compeers. It was good enough for them. It was good enough for you, and for me. [Applause and cries of "That's a fact; you are right."] We are a band of brothers, loving our country, and determined to support the National Constitution. It is all we want; to stand up for the flag of our country and swear that all shall perish and fall in the dust rather than that the union of these States shall not be maintained.

From my youth to the present time it has always been my proud and great ambition to rely on the intelligence and integrity of the great mass of the American people. I stand here to-day. [Applause.] The Constitution of the country is in your hands, and I feel confident that you will, at the proper time, and at the ballot-box, [illegible] maintain it so that [illegible] will be preserved.

As I passed a [illegible] day, I saw on your banner, "Welcome to the President." [illegible] [illegible] intimate of working men [illegible] of my own [illegible]

[illegible]

[column 10, top] retired from the balcony. The [illegible] for some time about the [illegible] [illegible] Liberty Cornet Band, under [illegible] National Union Keystone and [illegible] Union.

Immense crowds congregated [illegible] Continental. The President [illegible] many, simply, he said, [illegible] speech and regard [illegible] [illegible] He would, if the [illegible] some remarks upon the [illegible] the public mind. He [illegible] were in the assemblage [illegible] Protective Union. He [illegible] this compliment, for [illegible] that it is worth [illegible] it is the fellow. The [illegible] cultural interests are the [illegible] country rests.

Admiral Farragut [illegible] knowledge the compliment [illegible] but excused himself from [illegible]

The German Maennerchor [illegible] quently serenaded the President [illegible] arrangements during the [illegible] fects great credit on the [illegible] his and Clark, and their [illegible]

NEW YORK, August 28.—The [illegible] the reception of the President [illegible] have been in charge by a committee [illegible] General Sedgwick [illegible] changing the proposed programme [illegible] reception at the City Hall [illegible] parallelly private one [illegible] Hoffman has protested against the [illegible] being carried out, as it will not [illegible] opportunity of receiving the [illegible] however, that the Citizens' Committee [illegible] mined that there shall be no [illegible] Hall Park.

The reception at the City Hall will [illegible] merely of those specially invited [illegible] foreign consuls and the heads of [illegible] though there may be possibly at the [illegible] Hotel in the evening.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.—At the [illegible] the Stock Board to-day, C. F. [illegible] adjourn out of respect to the President was not agreed to.

FROM EUROPE.

Italy Demands from Austria the Return of National Relics Taken from Venice—Progress of the Polish Insurrection in Siberia—The Treaty of Peace Ratified by the King of Prussia—The Reform Meeting in Birmingham.

FLORENCE, Italy, August [illegible]—[illegible] has called on Austria to restore [illegible] relics and objects of art taken from Venice [illegible] the iron crown of Lombardy.

MOSCOW, August 13.—There was a great demonstration here to-day, in honor of the American guests. Among the [illegible] given by the Mutual Support Club [illegible] was made by distinguished persons [illegible] tary of the Navy Fox said the [illegible] Club must be emblematical of the [illegible] existed between Russia and America.

News from Siberia states that the Polish insurgents have organized five squadrons [illegible] them with the usual arms, and the scythes.

PRAGUE, August 27.—The treaty of peace by the Plenipotentiaries of Prussia and [illegible] has been ratified by the King of Prussia [illegible] now on its way to this city for exchange.

MADRID, August 28.—One of the Spanish [illegible] esty's frigates has succeeded in capturing [illegible] lian privateer Tornado, off the coast of [illegible]

LONDON, Tuesday, August 28.—[illegible] Bright delivered a speech last night at [illegible] ham before a mass meeting of the people [illegible] of the reform movement, which [illegible] former eloquent efforts, and created the [illegible] thusiastic excitement among the [illegible] ence. The meeting was the largest [illegible] held in late years, and the interest was [illegible] the people exceeds that of any former [illegible] tion in favor of reform since 1832.

LATER.

Mazzini Refuses to Accept the Amnesty Granted by Victor Emanuel—The Italian Army Being Disbanded—Austria to Issue Bonds to Meet War Expenses—Spain Fearing for the Destiny of Cuba.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, August 28.—The following despatches have been received:

ITALY.—FLORENCE, August 28.—[illegible] zini has refused to accept the amnesty [illegible] by Victor Emanuel and declines to be a [illegible] the King on any terms, preferring exile [illegible] position.

The immense army which Italy called [illegible] field to reclaim Venetia from Austria [illegible] is being rapidly disbanded.

Garibaldi's volunteer force is disbanded [illegible] regular army is fast being reduced to [illegible] footing.

AUSTRIA—VIENNA, August 28.—[illegible] The Austrian Government has decided to issue bonds to the amount of [illegible] to meet the extraordinary expenses of the war, including the 20,000,000 thalers [illegible] paid to Prussia by the treaty of peace.

SPAIN—MADRID, August 28.—Events are beginning to be entertained here as to the city of Cuba. The *Politica*, in an article published to-day, argues that the impending fall of the Mexican Empire will compromise possession of the Island of Cuba.

FROM PEORIA, ILL.

Military Anniversary Celebration—Patriotic Resolutions Adopted—What the Veterans Think of the Copperjohnsonites—"We Should be Just as well as Generous."

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PEORIA, [illegible]

The survivors of the Eighty-[illegible] held the fourth annual celebration of [illegible] the service here to-day. [illegible] hundred persons were present. [illegible] made an able, patriotic and [illegible] after which the following resolutions were [illegible] passed:

Resolved, That we, the surviving [illegible] the Eighty-Sixth Regiment of Illinois [illegible] having carried us safely through [illegible] campaign against treason, and [illegible] great privilege again to [illegible] commemorative [illegible] devotion to the starry banner [illegible] from Illinois to Atlanta, [illegible] sea, and thence to Richmond, and [illegible] our homes.

Resolved, That, having spent four years [illegible] it is assisting to put down an [illegible] lion, we deem the right to demand [illegible] authorities shall stand by the [illegible] lately in revolt, so as will secure [illegible] full fruits of our victory; that we [illegible] was shed, too much treasure [illegible] debt incurred, to allow traitors to [illegible] to govern the nation that [illegible]

Resolved, That we look upon the [illegible] present Administration [illegible] patriotic, valor achieved against [illegible] way all that loyalty [illegible] to the country [illegible] rebels who would [illegible] the counsels of [illegible] of the States lately in [illegible] mitting them to participate [illegible] the national [illegible]

Resolved, That the present [illegible] politicians to consign the soldiers [illegible] the nation to the Philadelphia [illegible] and meet with our fullest [illegible] that while the soldier [illegible] [illegible]

Resolved, That we believe it due [illegible] of Peoria that this [illegible] on laying the corner stone and [illegible] Peoria County Soldiers' Monument [illegible] to them, believing it but justice [illegible] of respect to our dead heroes [illegible] their surviving comrades.

Resolved, That the soldiers [illegible] recollect with deep feelings of [illegible] kindnesses and attentions [illegible] red by the Women's National League [illegible] and that to our latest breath [illegible] noble ladies in sweet remembrance [illegible] to the love with which the [illegible] them for three years to come [illegible] fication.

Resolved, That while we are [illegible] the claim that we should [illegible] enemy, we recognize as [illegible] that we should be just as well as [illegible] to the loyal men of the country [illegible] them immunity from further [illegible] nity from present persecutions [illegible] wrong at the hands of those [illegible] clemency and generosity are [illegible]

FROM LEBANON, IND.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LEBANON, IND., [illegible]

A Soldiers' Convention of the Eighth [illegible] sional District, originally called [illegible] the Bread-and-Butterites, is [illegible] day. There is an immense [illegible] one of it is, the original schedule [illegible] friend on hand, and the "Convention" [illegible] has turned out intensely radical.

General George D. Wagner [illegible] lations of the most [illegible] Johnson Copperheadism have [illegible] nomination.

Colonel John Levering and Major [illegible] been appointed delegates to the [illegible] Soldiers' Convention.

General Tom Bennett spoke this [illegible] General Ben. Harrison [illegible] much applause [illegible] fifth is approved, and he is to follow [illegible] tion in speech. The greatest enthusiasm [illegible] The Johnsonites of this [illegible] ceived a rebuke which they will not [illegible]

FROM DETROIT.

Horrible Sequel to the [illegible] Butchery—The Negro T[illegible] to a Tree until Dead—[illegible] Murderous Intentions [illegible] Murder of His Own [illegible]

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

John Taylor, the notorious [illegible] terrible butchery of the [illegible] last Thursday, was taken from the [illegible] by a mob last night and hung [illegible] nearly 100 persons [illegible] hanging about an hour, the body was [illegible] buried by [illegible]

He confessed that he intended [illegible] Buck and three other [illegible] he had formerly murdered his own [illegible] It is now believed that [illegible] which disgraced the country [illegible] his duty to guard.

FROM DES MOINES.

Speech by Gov. Hahn, of [illegible] Railroad Celebration.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, [illegible]

The Court House was packed to [illegible] party, last night, with people [illegible] that gallant Southern Unionist [illegible] ana, Gov. Hahn, [illegible] for two hours and a half. He [illegible] of affairs in Louisiana since the [illegible] the rebellion, and showed up the [illegible] treacherous policy of Andrew Johnson. [illegible] [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1866.

THE NEWS.

A New York despatch states that the President has come to the irrevocable decision that Mr. Stanton must leave the Cabinet.

A private despatch received at Indianapolis denies the massacre of Mrs. General Carrington on the Plains.

Hon. O. M. Roberts, President of the Texas Secession Convention of 1861, has been chosen United States Senator from that State.

The widow of the late rebel General Polk has accepted the position of Vice-Principal of the Columbia Female Institute in Tennessee.

Dean Richmond, one of the most prominent politicians of New York State, died on Sunday night last.

It is again asserted that Jeff. Davis will soon be released on parole, on the ground of continued ill health.

A special states that the names of sixty thousand deserters from Pennsylvania regiments have been obtained for use in the coming elections.

Reverend John Pierpont, the distinguished preacher and poet, died at his residence in Medford, Massachusetts, on Sunday night. He was eighty-one years of age.

The Canadian troops have all retired from the frontier, as the Provincial authorities have received information that no Fenian movement is contemplated before February.

General Pope received an enthusiastic reception at Santa Fe on the 20th ult. He was accompanied by General Carlton, Governor Mitchell, and other officials.

The New Orleans *Picayune* states that the army worm is ravaging some of the richest cotton of Alabama.

Governor Hahn, of Louisiana, one of the victims of the New Orleans riot, addressed the people of Des Moines, Iowa, on Monday evening.

Arrangements are being made to hold a great Horse Fair at Galesburg, from the 9th to the 12th of October.

Ninety distilleries were closed in Philadelphia, a few days since, for manufacturing without a license.

When the news of the result of the Philadelphia Convention reached Culpepper County, Va., rebel flags were displayed in honor of the event.

The Pay Department has been instructed to suspend the payment of bounties to negro soldiers, and this class of claims has been transferred to the Second Auditor's Bureau.

The Unionists of Pennsylvania are confident of increased majorities at the October election. Judge Kelly claims that a gain of three members of Congress will be made.

Private advices announce the massacre by Indians of Mrs. General Carrington, on the Plains, west of Nebraska, where the General is now commanding. No particulars are known.

Five-twenties closed in London last evening at 70¼. Gold closed in New York at 147¼.

Dean Richmond, at last accounts, was not expected to live many hours, being attended by six physicians.

The aggregate amount of National Bank currency now in circulation is two hundred and eighty-nine millions.

General Butler made a great speech at Gloucester, Mass., on Saturday evening, a brief synopsis of which will be found in our despatches.

The disbursements of the Treasury last week on account of the War, Navy and Interior Departments, are stated at $1,371,034.

Additional despatches from General Sheridan in relation to the New Orleans riot, are given this morning.

According to a circular just issued by the Paymaster General, the pay of officers and soldiers is not affected by the President's Peace Proclamation.

Galloway, of the Memphis *Avalanche*, was shot through the arm on Saturday, in an affray with Mr. Wood, Assistant Assessor of that District.

It is said that signing the call for the Bread-and-Butter Soldiers' Convention is to be made the "test of merit" for all soldiers asking for appointments.

The Board of Trade of Philadelphia refuse the use of their rooms for the reception of A. Johnson, and the City Council will take no part in the reception.

Ex-Governor Hahn, of Louisiana, is at present sojourning at Des Moines, and he announced to address the citizens of that city and vicinity within a few days.

Colonel W. B. Stokes, of Tennessee, has promised to assist the Union men of Indiana in the canvass during the coming month.

The Unionists of New York are confident they will lose nothing at the November election, while the Pennsylvania Union men are hanging on a gain of several Congressmen.

The Mayor and City Council of Springfield, have voted to visit Chicago and witness the ceremonies at the laying of the corner stone of the Douglas monument.

The Government has furnished to soldiers, up to May 11, 1866, 3,184 artificial arms, 186 legs, 144 hands, 9 feet and 104 apparatus, at a cost of $335,735.

The New York *Express* states that General Sickles has declined to take stock in the Johnson Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention to be held at Cleveland.

The Republican Convention of the Seventh Pennsylvania Congressional District yesterday nominated the Hon. John M. Broomall for re-election.

The negro Taylor, author of the butchery of the Buck family at Delhi, Mich., was yesterday taken from the jail at Mason, where he was awaiting examination, and hanged to a tree until dead.

Hons. T. W. Ferry and J. F. Driggs were yesterday re-nominated for re-election to Congress by the Republican Conventions of the Fourth and Sixth Michigan Districts.

The U. S. sloop of war Manitou, said to be a perfect model of nautical beauty, was launched from the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard on Saturday last.

The total number of night, sabbath and private schools under the jurisdiction of the Freedmen's Bureau is 975; number of teachers employed, 1,405; number of pupils, 90,778. Of these Virginia has 125 schools, 200 teachers, and 11,784 pupils.

The total mortality from cholera at Cincinnati, on Friday was twenty-six. In St. Louis, thirty-three fatal cases were reported for the twenty-four hours ending at eight o'clock yesterday morning.

A Convention of the Democrats, of the Sixth District of Kentucky, on Friday, held in Covington, nominated A. H. Ward, of Harrison County, a candidate for Congress, to fill the unexpired term of General G. Clay Smith.

Our Washington despatch says that the Johnson ring have declared that General Schenck must be beaten in his district, even if they have to spend $200,000 to do it. They can't do it with twenty Vallandighams.

The Republican Judicial District Convention met at Independence, Iowa, on Thursday. Hon. James Burt, of Dubuque, was re-nominated for Judge, and D. S. Lee, of Independence, for Prosecuting Attorney.

The Muscatine *Journal* states that the authorities of that city are seriously considering the propriety of interdicting the sale of water melons. The streets are so covered with the rinds that it is feared that a pestilence may be engendered.

The delegates to the Labor Congress recently held in Baltimore, had an interview with the President yesterday. Mr. Johnson expressed his sympathy with the object of their gathering, and, as usual, referred them to his remarkable record.

A despatch has been received by M. Romero at Washington, from Vera Cruz, dated 24th inst., which says that on the 5th, the French garrison of Tampico arrived at Vera Cruz, having surrendered to the Mexicans, on the same terms granted at Matamoras in June.

The Republicans of Indiana are wide awake. Hon. John Hanna spoke to a big audience at Indianapolis on Saturday; Gov. Oglesby to an immense crowd at Kokomo, and Gov. Morton and General Colburn to one nearly as large at Greenfield.

Our Washington despatch states that Secretary Stanton will be removed by the President on Monday, General Steedman being named as his successor. The same authority reiterates the assertion that General Fullerton will soon succeed General Howard.

The New York *Tribune* of the 28th says the complexion of the canvass in Pennsylvania promises the election of General Geary by an overwhelming majority, and a gain of three Radical Congressmen to the delegation, headed by Thaddeus Stevens.

A Convention of radical Union men was held at Lexington, Ky., on Saturday, and delegates appointed to the Philadelphia loyal Southern Convention. Resolutions were adopted censuring President Johnson and endorsing the reconstruction policy of Congress.

The National Republican headquarters, at Washington, were opened yesterday. Judge Edmunds will have chief charge, and it is intended to make this institution the permanent centre of political effort in the National Capital.

It has been decided that an officer whose discharge is dated prior to April 9th, 1865, though he received such after that time, is not entitled to the three months' pay proper granted by the act of Congress of March 3d, 1865.

The Copperjohnsons yesterday inconsiderately distributed several thousand copies of [illegible] Kelly's addresses on universal suffrage [illegible] numbers in Pennsylvania, under Senator Cowan's [illegible] instead of Doolittle's ones [illegible]

A letter from North Carolina says that through the *chicanery* heaped upon the Union men of that section, is even greater than in 1860, they [illegible] [illegible] for the Northern elections, as our triumph will be [illegible]

The Copperheads of Indiana have [illegible] and have invited Gen. H. Pendleton to [illegible] he met with a very sorry reception yesterday at [illegible] where he harangued a crowd which had been brought together by the presence of a circus in the town.

The whole debt of the State of Virginia, including interest up to the 1st of last July, was [illegible]. Of the coupon debt of Virginia, [illegible] payable, so held in New York, [illegible] and in London, $1,[illegible], the interest upon which, since July, 1861, is still due.

Reports from Texas state that the former [illegible] rebellion are more hostile and bitter [illegible] they were during the war. It is also asserted [illegible] Federal troops are kept in the State [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Chilian advices state that seventy [illegible] of heavy calibre were recently purchased by that government from the State of Massachusetts. A Chilian agent is at present in New York, engaged [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

By the Atlantic cable we learn that the [illegible]

[column 12] union of Saxony with Prussia [illegible] form meeting has been [illegible] fight is reported [illegible] rebel [illegible] Mexico, [illegible] victor. The [illegible] has been made [illegible] that the Pope intends [illegible] power to France, and [illegible] tection. The [illegible] the Mexican Empire [illegible]

General Logan addressed [illegible] Knox County, at [illegible] 11,000 persons [illegible] [illegible]

The Springfield [illegible] that a despatch has [illegible] that Governor John [illegible] the East for some [illegible] of his eye, is now lying [illegible] Boston, and is not expected [illegible]

Correspondence from [illegible] three hundred French [illegible] France. After the [illegible] crais, an entire division [illegible] ever to the side of the [illegible] latter, July 5th, [illegible] besieged by the Liberals.

A Cincinnati paper [illegible] cholera in that city [illegible] fatal in the [illegible] destroyed the [illegible] of the month [illegible] year, and the [illegible] when the cholera [illegible]

The Oswego (N. Y.) [illegible] says: "Three [illegible] for Fort Ontario [illegible] best in the [illegible] 49,181, 69,[illegible] or breach, they [illegible] that first [illegible]."

In exhuming the [illegible] new graveyard at [illegible] of the coffins broken [illegible] Federal soldier perfectly [illegible] natural as life. [illegible] had not been buried [illegible] ground where he had [illegible] damp most of the year.

A despatch dated [illegible] states that Marshal [illegible] was pursued by the [illegible] and overtaken at [illegible] completely routed, and [illegible] can lines, leaving thirty [illegible] with baggage, ammunition [illegible] the Imperialists. The [illegible] is pronounced false.

A Johnson ratification [illegible] Memphis on Saturday [illegible] mous colleague of the [illegible] tried—presided. He [illegible] said that the late war [illegible] proposed to go to the [illegible] degraded himself and [illegible] beside Forrest. The [illegible] endorsing the Philadelphia [illegible] claring Congress a [illegible]

Despatches by the [illegible] advices from Berlin up to [illegible] the signing of the treaty [illegible] Thursday last. The King [illegible] a deputation from the [illegible] and made them [illegible] American naval officers [illegible] and were treated with [illegible] do honor. The King of Saxony [illegible] tary to co-operate with the [illegible] The siege of Mayence has [illegible] Prussian troops were [illegible]

A suit has been [illegible] Reynolds, of Sturgis, [illegible] ern Union Telegraph [illegible] despatch deem [illegible] office. Mr. R. claims [illegible] during the time [illegible] Hoosie, to which [illegible] delay he was prevented [illegible] alive or dead. [illegible]

The Mobile *Advertiser* [illegible] stan occurred at the [illegible] day evening, which [illegible] quiet neighborhood [illegible] ing a refugee of the late [illegible] Grey discovered that a [illegible] and drifted on a torpedo [illegible] [illegible] the explosion [illegible] as evidence was [illegible] [illegible]

There was a slight [illegible] Cincinnati yesterday [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] an increase of twelve over [illegible]

The Copperjohnsons [illegible] to take no [illegible] Soldiers' Monument in [illegible] of the soldiers, for the [illegible] Johnson to go to Peoria [illegible] prevent this the soldiers [illegible] Board of Supervisors [illegible] of the dedication to [illegible] probably be delayed [illegible]

The British [illegible] scheme, the success of [illegible] thought to be only [illegible] with a serious [illegible] has been succeeded [illegible] subject to higher [illegible] the colony which [illegible] condition. This is [illegible] of the proposition [illegible] [illegible] would [illegible]

By the Atlantic Cable [illegible] that Italy demands [illegible] from Venice by the Austrians [illegible] insurrection in Siberia [illegible] of peace has been ratified [illegible] [illegible] by Victor Emanuel [illegible] being disbanded, [illegible] war expenses. [illegible] [illegible] about the fate of Cuba.

The death of Judge [illegible] does so closely upon [illegible] leaves two vacancies upon [illegible] Massachusetts. [illegible] mentioned in connection [illegible] Ames, of the Superior [illegible] Foster, formerly [illegible] [illegible], Esq., of Boston [illegible] Wells, of Chicopee [illegible] New Bedford, and Mr. [illegible] are also spoken of.

Soldiers claiming the [illegible] died by the last Congress [illegible] forward their applications [illegible] by the law [illegible] which are to govern [illegible] on the subject [illegible] of application, on that [illegible] be required to have [illegible] that they may be [illegible]

A general order was [illegible] on Thursday, by General [illegible] General Order number [illegible] declaring martial law [illegible] Governor, but [illegible] cral Order number Fifteen [illegible] to exist for the preservation [illegible] property and life, which [illegible] before the riot.

Mr. James M. Scovel [illegible] Jersey Senate, whose [illegible] the of a Republican [illegible] writer, has written a letter [illegible] nal, in which he [illegible] Constitutional amendment [illegible] gress, and says he [illegible] of the Legislature, if [illegible] so a Republican, upon [illegible] fying his own conscience [illegible] constituents and friends.

A young American lady [illegible] Bois de Boulogne, with [illegible] officials in Paris, with a [illegible] a plain equipage, and [illegible] arms on the carriage [illegible] the family, bowed very [illegible] lady not recognising the [illegible] in much confusion and [illegible] companion and said, "Did [illegible] man bow to me?" "Oh [illegible] peror."

In spite of the [illegible] Shenandoah, the whaling [illegible] has thoroughly recovered [illegible] There are 284 vessels [illegible] sperm, now on whaling [illegible] New England ports, and [illegible] rigged in the whaling [illegible] world. Yet in the past [illegible] has greatly decreased [illegible] high rank as a successful [illegible] The chief portion of the [illegible] fleet comes from New Bedford.

The flags of the Mexican [illegible] and batteries, which were [illegible] attached to the pillars of [illegible] about to be rearranged [illegible] placed in four pyramidal [illegible] niche at the back of the [illegible] corners. Others will be [illegible] walls of the niche. The [illegible] closed with glass [illegible] ing will be placed in [illegible] the centre of the [illegible] Union States will [illegible] at each side the flags [illegible] all about the place.

There have been two [illegible] ly. The first one took [illegible] H. C. Speed, editor of the [illegible] was recently [illegible] the late Dumas [illegible] was elected [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of General O. C. [illegible] and the "friends" of [illegible] expect certain [illegible] the [illegible] "The [illegible] interrupted by the [illegible] quietly took place [illegible] [illegible] this distinguished [illegible] to the candidates of [illegible]

The Milwaukee [illegible] the Copperjohnson [illegible] tender to A. Johnson [illegible] on his arrival [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1866.

THE NEWS.

A New York despatch states that the President has come to the irrevocable decision that Mr. Stanton must leave the Cabinet.

A private despatch received at Indianapolis denies the statement of Mrs. General Carrington on the Plains.

Hon. O. M. Roberts, President of the Texas Secession Convention of 1861, has been chosen United States Senator from that State.

The widow of the late rebel General Polk has accepted the position of Vice-Principal of the Columbia Female Institute in Tennessee.

Dean Richmond, one of the most prominent politicians of New York State, died on Sunday night last.

It is again asserted that Jeff. Davis will soon be released on parole, on the ground of continued ill health.

A special states that the names of sixty thousand deserters from Pennsylvania regiments have been obtained for use in the coming election.

Reverend John Pierpont, the distinguished preacher and poet, died at his residence in Medford, Massachusetts, on Sunday night. He was eighty-one years of age.

The Canadian troops have all retired from the frontier, as the Provincial authorities have received information that no Fenian movement is contemplated before February.

General Pope received an enthusiastic reception at Santa Fe on the [illegible] ult. He was accompanied by General Carlton, Governor Mitchell, and other officials.

The New Orleans *Picayune* states that the army worm is ravaging some of the richest cotton fields of Alabama.

Governor Hahn, of Louisiana, one of the victims of the New Orleans riot, addressed the people of Des Moines, Iowa, on Monday evening.

Arrangements are being made to hold a great Horse Fair at Galesburg, from the [illegible] to the [illegible] of October.

Ninety distilleries were closed in Philadelphia, a few days since, for manufacturing without a license.

When the news of the result of the Philadelphia Convention reached Culpepper County, Va., rebel flags were displayed in honor of the event.

The Pay Department has been instructed to suspend the payment of bounties to negro soldiers, and this class of claims has been transferred to the Second Auditor's Bureau.

The Unionists of Pennsylvania are confident of increased majorities at the October election. Judge Kelly claims that a gain of three members of Congress will be made.

Private advices announce the massacre, by Indians, of Mrs. General Carrington, on the Plains, west of Nebraska, where the General is now commanding. No particulars are known.

Five-twenties closed in London last evening at [illegible]. Gold closed in New York at [illegible].

Dean Richmond, at last accounts, was not expected to live many hours, being attended by six physicians.

The aggregate amount of National Bank currency now in circulation is two hundred and eighty-nine millions.

General Butler made a great speech at Gloucester, Mass., on Saturday evening, a brief synopsis of which will be found in our despatches.

The disbursements of the Treasury last week on account of the War, Navy and Interior Departments, are stated at [illegible].

Additional despatches from General Sheridan in relation to the New Orleans riot, are given this morning.

According to a circular just issued by the Paymaster General, the pay of officers and soldiers is not affected by the President's Peace Proclamation.

[illegible]

The Board of Trade of Philadelphia refuse the use of their rooms for the reception of A. Johnson, and the City Council will take no part in the reception.

Ex-Governor Hahn, of Louisiana, is at present sojourning at Des Moines, and is announced to address the citizens of that city and vicinity within a few days.

Colonel W. B. Stokes, of Tennessee, has promised to assist the Union men of Indiana in the canvass during the coming month.

The Unionists of New York are confident they will lose nothing at the November election, while the Pennsylvania Union men are sanguine of a gain of several Congressmen.

The Mayor and City Council of Springfield have voted to visit Chicago and witness the ceremonies at the laying of the corner stone of the Douglas monument.

The Government has furnished to soldiers, up to May 11, 1866, [illegible] artificial arms, [illegible] legs, [illegible] hands, [illegible] feet and [illegible] apparatus, at a cost of [illegible].

The New York *Express* states that General Dix has declined to take stock in the Johnson Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention to be held at Cleveland.

The Republican Convention of the Seventh Pennsylvania Congressional District yesterday nominated the Hon. John M. Broomall for re-election.

The negro Taylor, author of the butchery of the Buck family at Dexter, Mich., was yesterday taken from the jail at Mason, where he was under lock examination, and hanged to a tree until dead.

Hons. T. W. Ferry and J. F. Driggs were yesterday re-nominated for re-election to Congress by the Republican Conventions of the Fourth and Sixth Michigan Districts.

The U. S. sloop of war Manitou, said to be a perfect model of nautical beauty, was launched from the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard on Saturday last.

The total number of night, sabbath and private schools under the jurisdiction of the Freedmen's Bureau is [illegible]; number of teachers [illegible]; number of pupils, [illegible]. Of these Virginia has [illegible] schools, [illegible] teachers, and [illegible] pupils.

The total mortality from cholera at Cincinnati, on Friday was twenty-six. In St. Louis thirty-three fatal cases were reported for the twenty-four hours ending at eight o'clock yesterday morning.

A Convention of the Democrats, of the Sixth District of Kentucky, on Friday, held in Covington, nominated A. H. Ward, of Harrison County, a candidate for Congress, to fill the unexpired term of General G. Clay Smith.

Our Washington despatch says that the [illegible] ring have declared that General Schenck must be beaten in his district, even if they have to run Vallandigham to do it. They can't do it with twenty Vallandighams.

The Republican Judicial District Convention met at Independence, Iowa, on Thursday. Hon. James Burt, of Dubuque, was re-nominated for Judge, and D. S. Lee, of Independence, for Prosecuting Attorney.

The Muscatine *Journal* states that the authorities of that city are seriously considering the propriety of interdicting the sale of water melons, the streets are so covered with the rinds that it is feared that a pestilence may be engendered.

The delegates to the Labor Congress recently held in Baltimore, had an interview with the President yesterday. Mr. Johnson expressed sympathy with the object of their gathering, and, as usual, referred them to his remarkable record.

A despatch has been received by M. Romero, at Washington, from Vera Cruz, dated 18th inst., which says that on the 5th, the French garrison of Tampico arrived at Vera Cruz, having surrendered to the Mexicans, on the same terms granted at Matamoras in June.

The Republicans of Indiana are wide awake. Mr. John Hanna spoke to a big audience at Indianapolis on Saturday; Gov. Oglesby to an immense crowd at Kokomo, and Gov. Morton and General Colfax to one nearly as large at Greencastle.

Our Washington despatch states that Secretary Stanton will be removed by the President on Monday, General Steadman being named as his successor. The same authority reiterates the assertion that General Fullerton will soon succeed General Howard.

The New York *Tribune* of the 26th says the complexion of the canvass in Pennsylvania insures the election of General Geary by an overwhelming majority, and a gain of three Radical Congressmen to the delegation, headed by William Lawrence.

A Convention of radical Union men was held at Louisville, Ky., on Saturday, and delegates appointed to the Philadelphia loyal Southern Convention. Resolutions were adopted censuring Andrew Johnson and endorsing the reconstruction policy of Congress.

The National Republican headquarters, at Washington, were opened yesterday. Judge Edmonds will have chief charge, and it is intended to make the institution the permanent centre of all political effort in the National Capital.

It has been decided that an officer whose discharge is dated prior to April 9th, 1865, though he may not have received notice thereof until after that time, is not entitled to the three months' pay proper granted by the act of Congress of March 3d, 1865.

The Copperheadsnonsn yesterday involuntarily distributed several thousand copies of Judge [illegible]'s address on universal suffrage to their friends in Pennsylvania, under Senator Cowan's frank, instead of Doolittle's one speech.

A letter from North Carolina says that the loyal Union men are [illegible] in that State than in 1860, they are well organized, and are looking with hope to the next elections, as our triumph will be their deliverance.

The Copperheads of Indiana are extremely [illegible] over General H. Pendleton to assist their [illegible] with a sorry reception yesterday at [illegible], where he harangued a crowd, which had been brought together by the presence of a circus in the town.

The whole debt of the State of Virginia, including interest up to the 1st of last July, was [illegible]. Of the coupon debt of Virginia, [illegible], payable in New York, [illegible], and in London, [illegible], the interest upon which, since July, 1861, is still due.

Advices from Texas state that the [illegible] are more hostile and [illegible] than they were during the war. It is also asserted [illegible] are kept in the most [illegible]. A Union man will not be let in Texas in six [illegible]. The freedmen are held in as strict bondage as they were before the war.

Cotton advices state that seventy cases [illegible] were recently purchased by the [illegible] of the State of Massachusetts. A [illegible] is at present in New York engaged [illegible] the iron-clad Dunderberg. [illegible]

[illegible]

General Logan addressed the people of Knox County, at Galesburg, yesterday, fully exposing the rebel slanders, O'Brien, who is peddling falsehoods through the country regarding General Logan.

The Springfield *Journal*, of the 28d, says that a despatch had been received in that city stating that Governor John Moore, who has been in the East for some months past for the treatment of his eyes, is now lying sick at the hospital in Boston, and is not expected to recover.

Correspondence from Vera Cruz states that three hundred French soldiers recently sailed for France. After the capture of Tampico by the Liberals, an entire division of the Imperialists went over to the side of the victors. At the date of the latter, July 8th, Mazatlan was still being fiercely besieged by the Liberals.

A Cincinnati paper, in speaking of the cholera in that city, says it is a very remarkable coincidence that the caterpillars which heretofore destroyed the trees and shrubbery during the summer months, have not made their appearance this year, and the same phenomenon occurred in 1849, when the cholera was so fatal.

The Oswego (N. Y.) *Advertiser and Times* says: "Three monster Dahlgren guns, intended for Fort Ontario, are now lying upon a canal boat in the river. Their weight is respectively [illegible] pounds. Near the 'butt,' or breech, they are four feet in diameter, or twelve feet in circumference, tapering off toward the muzzle."

In exhuming the bodies interred in the new graveyard at Mobile, a short time ago, one of the coffins broke, and revealed the remains of a Federal soldier perfectly petrified, and looking as natural as life. What was further remarkable, he had not been buried upward of nine months. The ground where he had been buried is low, and damp most of the year.

A despatch dated Ures, Sonora, August 20, states that Morales, after his defeat at Hermosillo, was pursued by the Imperialists, under Gardaña, and overtaken at Pelaglia, where he was again completely routed, and took refuge in the American lines, leaving thirty dead and 150 prisoners, with baggage, ammunition, &c., in the hands of the Imperialists. The story of Lopez's defection is pronounced false.

A Johnson ratification meeting was held at Memphis on Saturday evening, at which the infamous author of the Fort Pillow massacre—Forrest—presided. He made a speech, in which he said that the late war decided nothing, and he now proposed to go to the ballot-box. Gen. Steedman degraded himself and the army by taking a seat beside Forrest. The meeting passed resolutions endorsing the Philadelphia Convention, and declaring Congress a rump-usurping power.

Despatches by the Atlantic Cable bring advices from Berlin up to yesterday, and confirm the signing of the treaty of peace at Prague on Thursday last. The King of Prussia had received a deputation from the Chamber of Deputies, and made them a little speech. The American naval officers had arrived at Moscow, and were treated with distinguished consideration. The King of Saxony has ordered his Ministers to co-operate with the Prussian authorities. The siege of Mayence had been raised, and the Prussian troops were to leave on Sunday.

A suit has been instituted by Mr. A. J. Reynolds, of Sturgis, Michigan, against the Western Union Telegraph Company, for detaining a prepaid death message three days at the St. Louis office. Mr. R. claims that he called twice a day during the time for the message, at the Planter's House, to which it was addressed, and that by the delay he was prevented from seeing his son either alive or dead. He fixes damages at $10,000.

The Mobile *Advertiser* says a terrific explosion occurred at the mouth of Dog River on Friday evening, which startled the denizens of that quiet neighborhood into a fear that they were having a relapse of the late war. Upon investigation they discovered that a flat-boat had broken loose and drifted on a torpedo, which exploded and sent the boat "higher than a kite." It would seem from this explosion that the old torpedoes have as yet sustained no damage from their protracted immersion.

There was a slight increase of cholera in Cincinnati yesterday, the deaths reported numbering twenty-five. In St. Louis the cemeteries report eighty-five cholera interments for the twenty-four hours ending at ten o'clock Monday night—an increase of twelve over the day before.

The Copperheadsnocrats of Peoria are trying to take the laying of the corner stone to the Soldiers' Monument in that city out of the hands of the soldiers, for the purpose of inducing Andy Johnson to go to Peoria for that purpose. To prevent this the soldiers have petitioned to the Board of Supervisors to delegate the supervision of the dedication to them; but the privilege will probably be denied them.

The British Provincial Confederation scheme, the success of which was at one time thought to be only a question of time, has met with a serious drawback. Prince Edward Island has instructed her delegation to England on that subject to protest against Confederation and to state that the colony will not agree to it on any condition. This is thought to be a virtual defeat of the proposition, as a popular vote on it, to which the action of Prince Edward strongly tends, would negative it forever.

By the Atlantic Cable we are informed that Italy demands the return of the relics taken from Venice by the Austrians. The Polish insurrection in Siberia is still progressing. The treaty of peace has been ratified by the King of Prussia. Maxmilian refuses to accept the amnesty tendered him by Victor Emanuel. The Italian army is being disbanded. Austria is to issue bonds to meet her war expenses. At the prospect of the speedy downfall of Maximilian's Empire, Spain is anxious about the fate of Cuba.

The death of Judge Dewey, following as it does so closely upon Judge Colt's resignation, leaves two vacancies upon the Supreme bench of Massachusetts. Four gentlemen are prominently mentioned in connection with these: Judge Seth Ames, of the Superior Court; the Hon. Dwight Foster, formerly Attorney General; William G. Russell, Esq., of Boston, and the Hon. John Wells, of Chicopee. Ex-Governor Clifford, of New Bedford, and Mr. H. W. Paine, of Boston, are also spoken of.

Soldiers claiming the extra bounty provided by the last Congress, are advised not to hurry forward their applications, but to wait patiently until they learn the nature of the regulations which are to govern these claims. Those regulations may materially affect the character and forms of application, so that the earlier applicants may be required to have their papers returned in order that they may be made to conform to the rule.

A general order was issued in New Orleans on Thursday, by General Sheridan, revoking General Order number Sixty, issued by General Baird, declaring martial law and appointing a Military Governor, but continuing in force Sheridan's General Order number Fifteen, declaring martial law to exist for the preservation of the public peace, property and life, which was the status existing before the riot.

Mr. James M. Scovill, Speaker of the New Jersey Senate, whose [illegible] prevented the election of a Republican United States Senator last winter, has written a letter to a Philadelphia journal, in which he announces his approval of the Constitutional amendments passed by the last Congress, and says he proposes, at the extra session of the Legislature, if one is called, to do his duty as a Republican upon all questions, first satisfying his own conscience, and then gratifying his constituents and friends.

A young American lady was riding in the Bois de Boulogne, with the daughter of one of our officials in Paris, when a gentleman drove past in a plain equipage, and recognizing the coat of arms on the carriage, supposing she was one of the family, bowed very graciously. The young lady not recognizing the person, stared at him and in much confusion and indignation, turned to her companion and said, "Did you see that impudent man bow to me?" "Oh yes, that was the Emperor."

In spite of the ravages of the privateer *Shenandoah*, the whaling fleet of New England has thoroughly recovered its original strength. There are 254 vessels, averaging 350 tons burden each, now on whaling expeditions from various New England ports, and the fleet is the largest sent to the whaling grounds by any country in the world. Yet in the past fifteen years the business has greatly decreased, and petroleum has taken high rank as a successful competitor to whale oil. The chief portion of the New England whaling fleet comes from New Bedford, which has 176 sail.

The flags of the Massachusetts regiments and batteries, which on some days past have been attached to the pillars of the State House, are about to be rearranged. Most of them will be placed in four pyramidal forms, to be set in the niche at the back of the hall, and in the two rear corners. Others will be suspended from the side walls of the niche. The pyramids are to be enclosed with plate glass, and an elegant bronze railing will be placed in front to protect them. On the outside of the railing the coat of arms of the United States will be displayed in the centre, and at each side the State coat of arms. There are in all about 200 flags.

There have been two duels in Idaho recently. The first one took place at Boise City on the 5d instant, and was between W. S. McConnell and H. C. Street, editor of the Idaho *World*. They met and exchanged shots. Nobody hurt. After the first fire friends interfered, and the difficulty was amicably settled, we suppose to the satisfaction of the principals. The other one was between a Colonel O. C. Hall and a Judge [illegible], and the "friends" of the belligerents, in order to correct certain damaging statements, publish a "Card." "The meeting first agreed upon was interrupted by the officers, but a meeting subsequently took place, between the gentlemen, and shots were exchanged, and the affair was settled to the satisfaction of both parties."

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* understands that the Copperheadocracy of that city propose to tender to A. Johnson an invitation to visit Milwaukee, after the dedication of the Douglas Monument. In expectation that he will accept the invitation, they are preparing for a big time. It is expected that Senator Doolittle will be there with him, on which occasion it is announced he will "speak a piece" entitled "The Thirty-six Stars," which has been greatly admired in many portions of the country. The programme will be varied by a characteristic speech from A. Johnson from the balcony of the Newhall House. He will be backed by the newly appointed officers in that city, who have already [illegible] their pledges.

The Waverley (Iowa) *Phœnix* has a big snake story, which fairly rivals the famous Silver Lake snake. Two boys first saw the serpent go over the dam and down the river. They put him at two feet diameter and twenty feet long. A day or two after Mr. Gleeson and Mr. Mason went down the river, heard a splashing in the water, and looking in the direction, they saw a "huge [illegible]" [illegible]

POLITICAL.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

Nomination of Hon. N. B. Judd for Congress by the Returned Soldiers.

Mr. Judd's Letter of Acceptance.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23, 1866.

Hon N. B. Judd:

SIR: At a meeting of returned soldiers, recently held in this city, the undersigned were appointed a committee, with instructions to communicate to you their request for the use of your name as a candidate at the coming election, to represent this district in the next Congress.

In the judgment of those we represent, your long experience as a legislator, your known sympathy and friendship for the soldiers of the Republic, your high character and standing in the community, and your unblemished political record, eminently qualify you for the position named, and are guarantees that the interests of the commercial Metropolis of the Northwest will be promoted, the just claims of the soldiers, and of the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers properly advanced and guarded, and the principles, both political and moral, of the people of Cook County faithfully represented in the councils of the nation.

In case of your acceptance we are authorized to pledge for you the hearty support of those we represent, and do therefore assure you of their active efforts to secure success.

We are not unmindful that you have heretofore declined to be a candidate, but we submit that you cannot properly refuse this call, backed, as we are convinced that it is, by the hearty concurrence of a large majority of the loyal citizens of Cook County who have not been in the military service.

While taking a vital interest in public affairs, and desiring to secure for soldiers a fair proportion of the offices which may be voted for at the ensuing election, our associates have deemed it inadvisable to present a candidate for the Congressional nomination from among themselves.

We are instructed to say that the soldiers will support at the polls only those men who have been unequivocally and zealously on the side of the Union throughout the war. We know, also, that you were the trusted and confidential friend of our late beloved Commander-in-Chief, Abraham Lincoln, to whose first elevation to the Presidency you contributed most effectively.

Hoping that we may receive an early and favorable answer, we remain, sir,

Your obedient servants,

R. W. SMITH,
JULIUS WHITE,
E. M. HOUGH,
EDW. S. SALOMON,
J. B. FITCH,
HASBROUCK DAVIS,
W. J. WALLIS,
LOUIS SCHAFFNER,
Committee.

ANSWER.

CHICAGO, August 25, 1866.

GENTLEMEN—Your letter of this date advising that it is the wish of the returned soldiers of Cook County, whom you represent, that I should allow my name to be used as a candidate for Congress, is received. The expression of such a desire is wholly unexpected by me, and the terms in which it is couched are far more complimentary than my deserts.

After giving the subject due consideration, I am constrained to reconsider my former determination, and to say to you, gentlemen, and to those whom you represent, that you are at liberty to use my name in the manner indicated, subject to the action of the forthcoming Republican Union Convention.

It is proper that I should state that the issues now presented to the American people are in my judgment of the gravest importance, involving, in fact, all that you, soldiers, periled your lives for—all that your comrades died for, and all of the treasure so patriotically poured out by the loyal citizens.

To preserve the Union, to make treason odious, and to secure equal rights and exact justice for all men, are still the objects to be attained. Upon the complexion of the Fortieth Congress depends the retention of the Government in the hands of loyal men. If those who were lately in armed rebellion against the Government, and who persecuted the war with unexampled cruelty and atrocity, cannot give the reasonable guarantees required by Congress for their future good behavior, as regards the integrity of the Union, the humane treatment of the freedmen, and the maintenance of the national credit, I have no hesitation in saying that they should be governed by force, until they are in a better frame of mind. For the furtherance of these views and these principles I am ready to give all that I am and all that I have. It is needless to add that if elected I shall omit no opportunity to advance and defend in the National Legislature and in the several Departments of the Government the just claims of the soldiers and of the relatives of those who have lost their lives in defence of their country. Certainly all that we have of free Government, of security of life and property, and of national greatness, is due to the heroic men who left their homes, gave their lives and endured the wounds and privations of war on land and on sea, during the past four years.

Thanking you and those whom you represent for the flattering mark of confidence conveyed in your letter, I am, gentlemen,

Very sincerely yours,
N. B. JUDD.

To Messrs. R. W. Smith, Julius White, E. M. Hough, Edward S. Salomon, J. B. Fitch, Hasbrouck Davis, Wm. J. Wallis, Louis Schaffner, Committee.

BREAD.

Wheat and Its Culture.

How to Make Yeast and Bake Bread.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

BURLINGTON, Iowa, August 14.

Bread has been declared, by the unanimous voice of mankind, to be the staff of life, while the Irishman is equally positive that if this be so, potatoes are certainly the crutches. Bread is usually the product of wheat, the most valuable grain given to man by a bounteous Providence, though it can also be made from other grains. Wheat, known in botanic nomenclature as *triticum vulgare*, has been so long enjoyed by mankind that its origin is entirely unknown, though it is maintained that the original plant, now so unlike its offspring as not to be recognized with certainty, from which all the other varieties have sprung, is now found growing wild in Sicily and the south of Italy, from whence it has been distributed all over the world. It is certain that during the existence of the Roman Empire, the country thereabouts furnished the Romans most of their subsistence, and was denominated by them the granary of the world. This grain is certainly a native of the temperate zone, and is there produced in its greatest perfection, profusion and variety, both winter and spring wheats now being produced by the husbandman. Of these the former is much the best.

The favorite latitude in the United States, for the production of the best qualities of winter wheat, would seem to range from and about Richmond, in Virginia, through all the States west of this point; the winter wheat of Southern Illinois being among the very best, though of course so useful and necessary a plant has a wide range of territory, and can be grown from the Gulf of Mexico to the Hudson's Bay Company's territory in British America. In fact, the further North, the better is said to be the spring wheat, and the greater the yield. In Alabama, where excellent winter wheat is grown, the average yield, per acre, is scarcely if so much as five bushels. In the more fertile and teeming far North, where nature is more lavish of her productions as a greater necessity exists for them, about the region of Pembina, or Lord Selkirk's settlement, on or near the line between British America and the United States, several hundred miles north of St. Paul, Minnesota, a yield of sixty bushels per acre of spring wheat is declared to be common, marvellous and incredible as it may seem to the Northwestern farmer, who is content with a bare average of fifteen bushels.

It is certain that the flour made from Southern grown winter wheat is much better than any other for Southern, and probably Northern use. It certainly goes much further, keeps better in the warm latitudes and is not so liable to deterioration from wet and mould. This is said to be because it abounds more in gluten and less in farina, than the grain grown in the Northern States proper. It is undeniable that in the South, abounding in insects and vermin, it is exceedingly difficult to keep any kind of grain from being destroyed by insects, as it was in Egypt in olden times, where this was their greatest trouble. To guard against famine, which were almost inseparable from so dense a population drawing its supplies from such a small territory, they were in the habit of sealing up in amphora, or huge air tight vessels, [illegible] years' supply ahead, in years of plenty. [illegible]

[illegible]

... value of various kinds of this grain. Ground up into flour, it is made into bread by various different processes. We of the city are compelled, most generally, to depend upon the baker for our supply, which the more lucky folks, who, of more domestic habits, make and eat their own bread, pronounce to be poor stuff. It is certain that many of us, compelled to masticate it for our daily living, remember with a whole or a half sigh, when we think of it, all the delicious home made bread that "mother" made for us in our youthful days. Ah, who is then so unfortunate that he cannot call back with a sigh of regret the wholesome, excellent home made luxuries "mother" made for him and the other children in days gone by, never to return? But we must come back to our bread-making. Why it is we know not, but very certain it is, that baker's bread is insipid, dry stuff to those accustomed to the home made article. It has been happily remarked by some profound philosopher, that the feminine housekeeper, to be perfect in her vocation, must learn, and not only learn well, but be proficient in nigh upon half a dozen trades, each one of which, in large cities, is kept distinct. She must be a good cook, a good baker, a good laundress, and a good preserver of fruits and pickler of pickles. These are indispensable where the family is obliged, as all country families are, and many in the cities, to depend upon the mistress of the family for these things. She must not only know these things herself, but be able to teach them to her servants, the most difficult thing of all, particularly in bread making; for though this is no mystery, it requires so much attention, such a constant looking after little details, that but few servants can be trusted with it by housekeepers. Every process requires the utmost watchfulness. It must be "made up" exactly at the right time, or it will sour, after being mixed up with yeast for fermentation; baked exactly at the right time, or it will be heavy; baked exactly the required period of time, and with the proper heat or it will be underdone or burnt up. Any inattention to any of these petty details is fatal to good bread. Hence city folks, despairing of attaining perfection in them all, are usually content to eat a poor article made by machinery at the bake shop, which we wish, for their sakes, was more like the home made bread of the country.

But we get on very slowly with our bread making. The first very important item is always good yeast, for leavening or fermenting the mass of dough. The Israelites didn't like their unleavened bread, though they occasionally eat it yet, as in the days of the Passover; neither do the Gentiles. Yeast must not only always be good, but always at hand, for we don't know when we may have to make up a batch of bread. To make it, and keep it always by you, you must have a little, say a teacupful, to start with; this is indispensable. Now take say a pint, more rather than less, of as good flour as you can find, put it in a stone crock holding a gallon and pour upon it, slowly stirring all the while, say a quart of boiling hot water. Mind, when we say boiling hot, we mean it; and you must watch that careless girl, or it won't be boiling. Now stir up well the flour and hot water. Never mind the lumps of dry flour—they will take care of themselves. Let it cool till milk warm, add your teacup of yeast, stir well again, put away for fifteen or twenty hours, or next morning, if you prepare it at night, and when you look at it at the expiration of that time, you have nearly or quite half a gallon of the very best of yeast. Throw away your hops, your potatoes, and all such messes. As the lawyers say, they are all surplusage, not only unnecessary, but an excuse for careless people to spoil good bread. This yeast of ours will keep in the West for nearly a week in the warmest of weather, and longer in cold weather. On the seaboard, strange to say, our model housekeeper who gives us this invaluable information, and who never makes bad bread, declares that it would not keep a day, which shows how much purer and sweeter our delightful Western climate must be.

But our yeast is a liquid, and as such is liable to spoil. Though it will keep for some time it might, through carelessness, be spoiled, and then we should not have any at all. To obviate this, we will dry it by mixing with it enough dry corn meal to make a stiff dough, rolling it out thin on the dough-board, say half an inch thick, and cutting it up into small cakes a couple of inches square, called by the country folks, for some odd but unknown reason, "turnpikes." Dry these cakes perfectly and completely in the shade, in dry weather, put away in a bag in a dry place, and your yeast will certainly be good for six months. But mind, it must be put away perfectly dry, and kept so. To make a batch of bread, say three ordinary loaves, or six pounds, take a couple or three of these cakes, break them up, and soak in a tumbler of water two or three hours before using. After supper sift a quart, more or less, of flour, stir up well with milk-warm water, and a modicum of salt, which means just enough, or about a tablespoonful, varied in temperature according to the season, till it is somewhat thicker than cream, adding, of course, the yeast. Set aside in a vessel large enough to hold it all from fermenting and running over, in a warm place. In summer this requires attention, as it is apt to sour, which, though it may be neutralized with soda, is fatal to really good bread. In winter, again, it is liable to get too cold, and the yeast fails to start the fermentation unless kept warm enough. Next morning take this "sponge," as the housekeepers call it, to the dough-tray, and knead it well with a sufficiency of flour to the required stiffness; the longer it is kneaded the better. Place in the bread pans, in a warm place, to "rise," for an hour, when it is ready for baking. We in the West do this in our cook stoves, a very different institution from the "Dutch ovens" of Pennsylvania—all that bread they do make!—or the brick arched ovens of Virginia, heated with a wheelbarrow load of kindling wood and presided over by the blackest, fattest and sweetest of grannies for baker, or rather bakeress. Baking in a cook stove requires, above all, the greatest attention. It must not be too hot, neither must it be too cold. It must be just right, and experience must be the guide in reaching that point, bearing in mind, when it is attained, to keep it. Above all, turn the pans round in the oven every ten or fifteen minutes, as sometimes the bottom, again the top, and not unfrequently one side or the other of the stove oven is the hottest, and will scorch one side of the loaves before the other is baked. Usually forty-five to fifty minutes is required to bake the loaves through sufficiently; again calling experience to our aid. The best housekeepers look at the clock when they put the bread in, and judge by the time that has elapsed and the appearance and weight of the loaf, when it is properly baked, watching carefully the fire all the while.

All these details, before we reach the point of our desires—a good loaf of bread—are absolutely necessary. If any are neglected, the bread is not first-class. We must call in experience to our aid, even with the most minute directions for our guide. Of course home made bread is not only best, but cheapest, as the baker must have his profit, and generally looks sharp after it. In New Orleans and some other cities in the United States, and nearly all those of Europe, the weight of the loaf, which bears a uniform price, is regulated by city ordinance on a sliding scale, according to the price per barrel or pound of flour. On inquiring of our dear model housekeeper on the point of economy in making one's own bread, with a smile she readily gratifies our inquisitiveness by informing us that as a general rule twenty-six pounds of flour, twenty pints of water, six tablespoonsfuls of fine salt and a quart of yeast will make twenty heavy two-pound loaves of the very best bread, weighing fully 40 pounds. So that our bakers have for their profit seven-twentieths, or more than one-third, as pay for their trouble in making up and clear profit. Certainly this, and perhaps more, as this per cent is increased by divers tricks well known to the trade; for you know, dear reader, that there is cheating in all trades but yours and ours, and bakers are perhaps no exception. Little enough, thinks the baker, from his stand point. Quite enough, thinks Paterfamilias, who has hard work to keep the mouths of his little ones filled and make both ends meet every Saturday night and at the end of the year.

It was our intention to give some account of the making of bread from other grains, particularly Johnny and hoe cake from Indian corn meal, positively the best and most wholesome bread in the world, and more largely eaten by our erring Southern brethren and their coadjutors, the freedmen, than wheat bread. In fact, it is indispensable to a Southern negro's health, and the old grannies of that region can dish it up to perfection. Also, of the bannocks, or Scotch oaten meal cakes, which lying Dame Rumor charges with causing that disease known as the "Scotch fiddle." We also wished to go somewhat into the chemistry of bread-making, and to give the rationale, as the chemists and philosophers say, of the reason why yeast makes bread at all, and leavens the lump. Also, different modes of making bread by aeratics, &c., none of which, however, are practical or useful to the mass of your readers; but we are no encyclopedist, and though the most sublime supplication known to the human tongue, the Lord's Prayer, is to "give us our daily bread," your readers have doubtless had bread enough for one reading, unless we can give it in a more tangible form than we now propose doing. As it is well known that man cannot, or does not, wish to live on bread alone, we, taking pity on your readers, refrain for the present. Some other day they shall have the balance of the instalment. If the information contained herein shall be of benefit to any of your desponding and troubled housekeepers, we shall be amply repaid. HOSIER.

THE CITY.

THE RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Board of Trade held yesterday afternoon, it was decided to allow the use of the Board of Trade Hall for the reception of the President and his Cabinet on the 6th of September. The hall will be thrown open to the public on that day, and will be suitably decorated for the occasion.

FATAL OCCURRENCE.—Mr. John Brittan, a butcher, doing business on Madison street, was driving a horse and buggy, [illegible] [illegible]

KILLED BY A LOCOMOTIVE.—A child eight years old, son of Mr. W. Fisher, [illegible] [illegible]

FATAL ACCIDENT.—[illegible] [illegible]

A CHICAGO SPORTSMAN ACCIDENTALLY KILLED AT BLUE ISLAND.—[illegible]

THE CHOLERA.—[illegible]

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 28, 1866.

There was a more brisk demand for money to-day, from all quarters, and the market was closer than at any time this season. The country banks continue to check freely on their balances. The commission merchants are more urgent in their appeals, and a larger amount of mercantile paper is being offered. The volume of currency in the vaults of the banks is greatly reduced, and in order to meet the calls upon them, some of the houses were obliged to "skin it" pretty extensively. Exchange was freely offered, but as none of the banks had any purposes of currency to invest, the transactions were exclusively confined to those who required funds in New York for immediate use. The leading discount houses are unanimous in pronouncing this the most stringent day they have witnessed this fall. The paper of those who were entitled to the accommodation, was passed at the usual rate—ten per cent; but outside signatures were ignored entirely. For good names the street rates are 18@1½ per cent per month.

Exchange was lifeless. In the forenoon round lots of bankers' were hawked around the street at ½ discount, but the scarcity of currency placed a barrier on transactions to any amount. Later in the afternoon there were free sellers at 1/10 discount, without finding buyers. The counter rates were easier. The general quotations were ⅛@1/10 discount buying and par selling, though in exceptional instances slight concessions were made.

Flour was dull and 10@15c lower. Wheat was unsettled and 10c lower on No. 1, but ½c better on No. 2 Spring. Corn declined 1½@2c. Oats were dull and ½@1c lower. Rye was quiet. Barley was firm. Whiskey was inactive. Provisions were neglected. Lake Freights advanced 1¼c. On the street trade was improving, but there was no quotable change in values.

The Gold market was a shade stronger in New York to-day. It opened at 148⅞, advanced to 149, and closed at 148⅞. The following despatches were received to-day by Boyd Brothers, gold brokers:

10:30 a. m.	148⅞	12:30 p. m.	[illegible]
10:40 a. m.	[illegible]	2:00 p. m.	[illegible]
11:05 a. m.	[illegible]	2:30 p. m.	[illegible]
11:25 a. m.	149	3:15 p. m.	[illegible]
11:55 a. m.	149	4:00 p. m.	[illegible]

Here the market opened at 147½, advanced to 148¾, and closed at 147½@147⅝. Silver was nominal at 135@137.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 28, 1866.

The weather to-day was cool and cloudy. A fairly active business was done in the Produce Exchange, but a lower range of prices obtained. The market for Provisions was dull and neglected. Mess Pork was nominal at [illegible]. Bulk Meats were inactive. Lard was dull. Bacon Hams sold to the extent of 32 tierces sugar-cured and canvassed at 20c.

Whiskey was quiet but firm at [illegible] for bonded and $2.35 for free. The stock on the market is very light.

The Flour market was dull and 10@15c lower, with sales of 1,800 brls at [illegible] for White Winters; [illegible] for Spring Extras, and [illegible] for Unsound. Even at the decline there was no disposition evinced to take hold, except for filling orders.

The Wheat market was again unsettled and irregular; though the volume of business was good, and at the close values were 10c lower on No. 1 and ½c better on No. 2 Spring. The demand was both speculative and shipping. Red Winter was quiet and unchanged. About 98,000 bu changed hands at [illegible] for No. 1 Red; [illegible] for No. 1 Spring, and [illegible] for No. 2 Spring in store; [illegible] for old No. 2, and [illegible] for Rejected—closing at [illegible] for No. 1, and firm at [illegible] for No. 2 Spring.

In view of the further advance in Freights, the Corn market was again heavy, and a decline of 1½@2c took place, though later the close a firmer feeling prevailed, and the market rallied ½@¾c from the lowest point touched during the day. About 95,000 bu changed hands at [illegible] for No. 1; [illegible] for No. 2; [illegible] for White Mixed, [illegible] for Yellow in store; [illegible] for High Mixed and [illegible] for No. 1 afloat, and [illegible] for No. 1 free on board—closing firm at [illegible] for No. 1 in store.

The market for Oats was again dull and a decline of ½@1c took place. About 27,000 bu changed hands at [illegible] for No. 1, and [illegible] for No. 2 in store.

Rye was quiet but without any material change. Sales were made at [illegible] for No. 1, and [illegible] for No. 2 in store.

Barley was firm, with sales at [illegible] for No. 1, and [illegible] for Rejected in store. Sample lots sold at [illegible] as to quality.

Lake Freights advanced ¼c, with engagements at 11¼c for Corn and 13c for Wheat to Buffalo—the latter per propeller.

Timothy Seed was quiet at the decline noted yesterday, with sales at [illegible] for fair to prime. Flax Seed was in good demand and firm, with sales of prime at $3.00. Nothing doing in Clover or Hungarian.

Salt was in steady demand and firm, with sales of Fine at $2.60 del. There was no movement in Ground Alum, and our quotations are nominally unchanged.

Dry Goods were active, and the general market was firm at previous quotations, though on a few brands of Domestics a slight advance was noted.

The receipts of Lumber were light, and the volume of business comparatively small, but there was no change in values. The demand is good and the market firm.

The Grocery market, owing to the steady character of the gold market, exhibited no change. Trade, however, showed an improvement in its activity.

Iron was steady and unchanged. Metals and Tinners' Stock, as well as Nails, developed no characteristic worthy of especial note.

The Wool market is dull. The depression is owing to the fact that buyers and sellers are apart in their views. The stock on hand is nearly one million pounds.

The following despatches were read on 'Change to-day:

BUFFALO, August 28.

Wheat nominal. Sales of Corn at [illegible]; generally held at 69c. Oats nominally unchanged. Freights, 14c on Corn to New York. Receipts—Wheat, 75,000 bu; Corn, 100,000 bu; Oats, [illegible].

NEW YORK, August 28.

Flour irregular; Western Extras [illegible]. Corn firm and quiet at [illegible]. Oats dull at [illegible]. Pork strong at [illegible]. Lard quiet and firm at [illegible]. Whiskey steady at [illegible]. Gold, 148⅞.

LATER.

Flour steady and salable. Wheat heavy at [illegible]. Corn active at [illegible]. Oats unchanged.

LATER.

In the afternoon there was a good business doing in Corn, and the market advanced [illegible], with sales of No. 1 in store at [illegible]—closing quiet at the inside figure. Wheat was inactive and nominal. A retail business was done in No. 2 Spring at $1.59.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 28, 1866.

The receipts and shipments of Lumber during the past twenty-four hours were:

[illegible]

The receipts of Lumber, by the cargo, were very light to-day, and the demand being good, prices were fully maintained at previous figures. Cargo sales include the following:

[illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 28, 1866.

The Dry Goods market is daily becoming more active, and the prospect is of a better trade so far this fall than was anticipated [illegible]. Prices are firm at previous rates. The demand for bleached goods is very active, and on some brands advanced prices are obtained. We quote:

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending August 25.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE,
Saturday Evening, August 25.

BEEF CATTLE.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of Beef Cattle during the week ending to-day, compared with the receipts and shipments of the corresponding week last year:

[illegible]

The receipts and shipments this week and last compare as follows:

[illegible]

THE MARKET.

The market for Beef Cattle for the week just closed, has, taken together, been an active one, and drovers, especially the fortunate holders of good stock, express themselves as well satisfied with the results of the week's operations. The weather has been cool and favorable for operations, and the different classes of buyers have been well represented.

The receipts have been very large for the season, exceeding by nearly 1,000 head, the receipts of any week since the week ending June 9. But notwithstanding the heavy supply, the demand has been such that nearly all have been worked off, the market closing with not more than 350 head remaining in the yards unsold. Prices have been fully sustained all around, and for first-class shipping beeves, an advance of 25c ₽ 100 lbs. has been established on the closing rates of last week. [illegible]

[illegible]

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are made on a basis of in store unless otherwise expressed.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 28, 1866.

FREIGHTS.—[illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

[illegible]

New York Markets.

[illegible]

LATER NEW YORK MARKETS.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, August 29.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

New Advertisements.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

CAPITAL [illegible]

30,000 DOLLARS.

We have the pleasure to announce to the citizens of the United States that

The North American PRIZE CONCERT

Will positively take place at the

Wabash Avenue Rink, CHICAGO, ILL.,

FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1866,

ON WHICH TIME

Half a Million Dollars in Prizes, including

$100,000 IN GREENBACKS

Will be presented to ticket holders.

[illegible]

No. of Tickets Issued 500,000.

PRICE, $1.00.

Every Other Ticket Draws a Prize.

[illegible]

Every Other Ticket Draws a Prize.

SPECIAL TERMS, OR CLUB RATES.

[illegible]

Every Other Ticket Draws a Prize.

REFERENCES.

[illegible]

A. A. KELLEY & CO.,

105 Randolph-st., Chicago, Illinois.

RICHARDS' IRON WORKS,

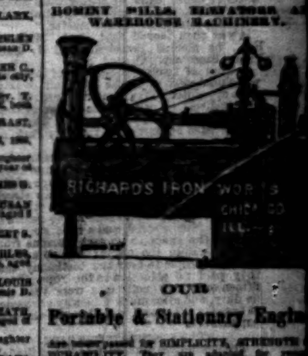
190 & 192 Washington-st.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Richards' Power Corn Shellers,

HOMINY MILLS, ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSE MACHINERY.



OUR

Portable & Stationary Engines

[illegible]

PORTABLE SAW MILLS

HOPKINTON BANK, DORRVILLE, [illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For [illegible]

[illegible]

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF HARDY BULBS, FOR THE AUTUMN OF 1866, AND FLORAL GUIDE,

[illegible]

THIS CATALOGUE AND GUIDE

[illegible]

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Agents—To sell a new [illegible]

[illegible]

CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA.

MAGUIRE'S BENNE PLANT.

(From the St. Louis Democrat of Aug. 25.)

[illegible]

PERSONAL—[illegible]

[illegible]

TO STOCK MEN—The undersigned [illegible]

Stock Farm of 1,040 Acres.

[illegible]

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, [illegible]

[illegible]

$5,000 PER YEAR MADE [illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

[illegible]

THE LAND & BODLEY PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

[illegible]

BAILEY, JENKINS & [illegible]

[illegible]

THE AMERICAN [illegible]

[illegible]

UNIVERSITY OF [illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1866.

STATE AND COUNTY FAIRS, 1866.

STATE FAIRS.

ILLINOIS COUNTY FAIRS.

IOWA.

WISCONSIN.

INDIANA.

EXECUTION.

A Nebraska Citizens' Meeting.

A Murderer Executed on the Public Square.

Two Thousand Citizens Witness the Execution.

On the 17th instant, Casper Dircks, a German, was hanged at Nebraska City, for murdering a boy named Henry Hamilton, who was herding some cattle which Dircks stole. The Nebraska City *News* thus describes the citizens' meeting:

The murderer of the boy William Henry Hamilton was brought to the city yesterday morning, August 16th, about 6 o'clock, by two constables, Flannery and Triplett, of Plumb Hollow, Iowa, from whom we learn the following particulars in regard to his arrest, etc.:

HIS ARREST.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, the 15th, a couple of our citizens, who were in search of the murderer in the neighborhood of Plum Hollow, came upon him, but for some cause or another failed to arrest him. They then proceeded to the residence of constable Flannery, and stated to him the particulars of the murder and their suspicion of the man being in the neighborhood. Flannery immediately notified Triplett of the murder and the man's appearance in the vicinity. Both officers then proceeded to the Iowa House, where they found the man in bed, sound asleep, and arrested him; the prisoner asked upon what charge, and was told murder; he denied the charge in emphatic terms, but told the officers he was ready to accompany them back. They left Plum Hollow last night about midnight, and arrived at the ferry landing, on the opposite side of the river, about daylight this morning, and at six o'clock were crossed to this side.

THE EXCITEMENT.

In less than one hour the news of his arrest had reached the remotest parts of the city, and citizens in groups, with agitated faces, were standing on every corner discussing the manner of his arrest, the appearance of the murderer, and what should be done with him. The crowd congregated in various parts of the city, finally concentrated at the Court House on the Public Square, where the prisoner was confined; and by ten o'clock at least one thousand persons had assembled.

THE REWARD PAID.

At this time, Deputy Sheriff Sroat stated to the moving mass of human beings that the father of the murdered boy had offered a reward of $200 for the arrest of the murderer, and that he was a poor man, and though willing to pay it, was not really able. A committee was appointed to take up a collection to pay the reward, and in less time than it takes to write this paragraph, the whole amount—$200—was paid in, and handed over to Constables Flannery and Triplett.

THE MEETING ON THE SQUARE.

About half-past ten o'clock the crowd surged to the front of the Court House, and loudly called for many of our most influential and prominent citizens, who responded to the repeated calls by urging them to do nothing rash, and to act coolly, calmly and with sound judgment in the matter.

It was then moved that ... J. McCann, Esq., be elected President, and J. Dee... Esq., Secretary. Carried.

A jury of twelve, composed of old and prominent citizens of the city and county, were appointed to try the murderer and his accomplices. A committee of five citizens were appointed to guard the jail. The committee then adjourned to the City Park for trial.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE TRIAL.

The immense crowd then began to move toward the Park, and for the space of one hour it was impossible to cross Tenth street, so dense was the crowd. Soon a space of twenty feet in circumference in the centre of the park was cleared, and a rope stretched around the space to prevent persons from coming within the circle; but so anxious were the people to hear the testimony that they paid no attention to the rope. Some fifteen or twenty policemen were then put on duty, and after much difficulty succeeded in keeping the crowd outside until the trial commenced.

THE PRISONERS IN THE PARK.

The committee appointed to guard the jail were ordered to bring the prisoners, Casper Frederick Dircks and his accomplices, Richard P. Ford and Sebastian Deitch, from their cells to the Park. Witnesses were then sent for, and the trial was had as closely under the forms of the law as circumstances would permit. Lawyers for the prosecution and defence were selected, and the arrangements for the trial commenced.

After the examination of witnesses, the counsel on each side reviewed the evidence, and the case went to the jury.

The jury after retiring for consultation returned and brought in a verdict of wilful murder against Casper Dircks.

A proposition was then made to hang Dircks immediately; but upon the request of many citizens, a respite was granted until six o'clock p. m., and at half past two the prisoners were taken back to the jail.

Workmen immediately commenced the erection of a scaffold on the Court House Square and preparations made for the awful scene.

Rev. H. T. Davis, of the Methodist Church, attended the prisoner in his cell, and gave him the last consolations that religion can offer.

At six o'clock the prisoner was brought forth and placed upon the platform, and a prayer offered by Rev. Mr. Davis. Dircks then said, taking hold of the noose: "Hold-ing I do by this rope, which is to send me into eternity, I declare that I am guilty of the larceny, but of murder I am not." He ... repeated several times ... he replied that he did not ... "May God have mercy on my soul!" and the drop fell. He struggled a few moments, and all was over.

...

... Zanesville, Ohio, August 15, 1866.

JOHN M. PALMER.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

American Pomological Society—Breaking of Prairie in Winter and Early Spring.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., August 14, 1866.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

To the orchardist the meeting of this Society is the great event of the year. The Society meets this year at St. Louis, on the 4th day of September, to continue in session four days. Eighteen years ago this Society was organized and presided over by the lamented Dr. Kennicott. It holds biennial sessions, one of which has been held at Cincinnati, and all the others east of the mountains. It is a tribute to the West to hold one of its sessions on the shore of the Father of Waters. We need no better proof that the star of empire is passing westward; and that the progress of the age is planting orchards, vineyards and gardens beyond the Atlantic slope.

Chicago has become eminent as the great grain mart in the world, and second to no other in lumber. To this will soon be added that of fruit. The great fruit belt lies just to the south, stretching eastward and westward, the products of which are gathered by the great lines of railroads to the southeast, the south and the southwest, and which she can distribute to the north by lake and the south by rail. The immense country to be supplied with fruits north of the natural fruit line, must make Chicago a greater centre of distribution than New York, for that has no country north of it destitute of fruit to be supplied. It has no thousands of square miles of lumber region, no thousands of square miles of mining regions to be made happy with luscious peaches, melting pears and juicy pippins.

These supplies of fruit must come mainly from south of the forty-first parallel—in fact all the shipping supplies—the peaches south of thirty-nine, and the best winter apples between thirty-eight and forty-one.

Here, then, is a strip of country some three hundred miles in width, commencing at the east end of Lake Ontario and running west to the plains of Kansas, that is deeply interested in the meeting to take place at St. Louis. This strip of country is interested not only for its home supply, but as commercial growers for points north and south. This is the great fruit belt of the United States, and from which the main shipments must come. Certain localities outside of this belt are also interested, for though most of the fruits are less certain, they are of no small importance as supplying in part or in whole the local demand. Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Northern Kentucky, Northeastern Missouri and Southwestern Iowa are interested as commercial orchardists, while Wisconsin, Minnesota, Northern Iowa, Southwestern Missouri and Kansas will be benefitted as amateurs. It is, therefore, reasonable to expect from all the States named a very large attendance.

THE OBJECTS OF THE MEETING.

These are: first, to correct the fruit list, so as to make up a more perfect list for the several States. For this purpose Illinois is divided into three sections, Northern, Central and Southern. Secondly, to correct the nomenclature of fruit, so that each variety shall be known throughout the whole country under one name. The opportunity for this will be very great, for samples will be present from all parts of the fruit growing belt. This is important not only to the grower but the dealer and shipper. Suppose a fruit dealer in Chicago should ship a hundred barrels of Vandevers from Northern Ohio to a dealer in St. Paul. Pleased with the variety, the order is repeated. This time the Chicago dealer orders his supply from Indiana. The apples arrive in St. Paul under the name of Vandevere, but unlike the former. There must be some mistake, and he corrects by purchasing of Illinois orchardists, but again the St. Paul dealer is disappointed. Here are three different and distinct varieties of apples grown under the same name in different States, and in some of them in different localities—at least they are in Illinois. Now each section has the Vandever, and would as stoutly stand by it as did the knights of old who fought over the silver and gold shield. We will suppose that these three Vandever should be brought to this meeting, when the mystery will be solved about as follows: The one from Ohio may prove to be the Vandever of New York, or Newtown Spitzenburgh; the one from Indiana, the Vandever of Pennsylvania, also known as the White Vandever, Green Vandever and Little Vandever of Indiana; the one from Illinois, the Vandever Pippin, or Big Vandever. The season of the first is from October to February; of the second from October to January; and of the third September to February.

This is but a sample of hundreds of our apples, to say nothing of other fruits. The labors of the Society in this respect will be of vast importance, and to receive the full benefit parties should attend in person, so as to become familiar with the facts. Third, will be the planting and culture of the orchard, and fourth, how to prepare for market.

THE DUTY OF ILLINOIS.

At the last meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural Society a committee was appointed, whose duty it is to see that the fruit of all parts of the State are fully represented. The committee consists of one member from each Congressional District, as follows: ...

The Chairman of the committee gives the following directions to those who desire to forward fruits: ...

... the horticultural interests of the State ... It is expected that in number of varieties and in quantity, this will be the largest show of fruit ever held in this or any other country ...

... especially of those good varieties of which he does not know the true name, with a view to ascertain the same. It must be borne in mind that this Society does not enter ... and that the price of membership is two dollars.

BREAKING OF PRAIRIES.

A subscriber in Iowa writes as follows: ...

Unbroken prairie presents at least two conditions—one where it never has been pastured, and one that has been fed or pastured by stock. At present but little of the former remains. In commencing a new farm at this point on prairie unpastured, the first breaking was done in September, the next in July, followed by fifteen acres in May. The July breaking was the best.

In the spring of 1857, Messrs. Dean & Co., of Moline, presented us a Double Michigan Plow for deep tillage. After repeated trials of the plow for the purpose to which it was intended, we found that the draught required to move it was too great to warrant its use for the purpose of deep tillage. In November the steam plow of Fawkes broke up some four acres, and in February the weather was open and favorable to farm work. The temptation to finish the land partly plowed by the steam monster, could not be resisted. The Double Michigan was brought out, and the two shares put within two and a half inches of each other, and the gauge which put on so as to have the upper plow cut one and a half inches. The plow cut fourteen inches wide, and four inches deep, and was drawn by three horses, breaking one and a half to two acres a day. This land, together with a strip broken in July and that of November, was sown to spring wheat, and produced a good crop. That broken in February was the most thoroughly rotted, that of July the next in order, and that of November the least. Since then our breaking has all been done in February and March, and all of it unpastured. We have thirty acres of the same kind that is enclosed and never pastured, which will be broken as soon as the frost is out in winter. In winter breaking we have also used a sixteen-inch breaking plow, and plowed as shallow as possible. In using the Double Michigan, the upper plow rolls up the turf. This is of great value in winter breaking. The roots thus exposed to air and frost, die.

On prairie that has been pastured there is not the least difficulty to plow early and produce good crops of oats, flax or corn.

Last winter a man from Ohio purchased a farm of wild land near this point, which had been pastured by drovers herding on it for the past two or three years. Fifty acres of this land were broken up last spring, six inches deep, by the use of three horses. The first of May it was harrowed and planted in the usual way, with the two-horse planter. It has been three times worked with a sulk cultivator, and the owner thinks it the best corn in the neighborhood. There are two other fields in sight that were broken early and have fine crops. Last year, one of the best pieces of corn was on winter breaking, treated as though it had been broken up the previous summer.

In winter, when the frost is out, or early in spring, the sward breaks easily; no matter if the water follows your team in the furrow, the subsequent action of the frost will kill the roots and pulverize the soil. At that season the breaking can be done at about half the cost of that of July, and we think equally as valuable. Three horses will run a sixteen inch breaking plow, or a fourteen inch Michigan. The weather is then cool for the team, and no flies to annoy them. We have done with breaking prairie in July, and pass it over to the time of more leisure. RURAL.

THE OSHTEMO TRAGEDY.

Further Details of the Death of Mrs. Rickard and her Children—Wonderful Fortitude and Deliberate Preparation—Past History of the Family—More Letters.

[From the Kalamazoo Telegraph, August 2[?].]

The absorbing interest which has been awakened in the public mind by the unparalleled tragedy in Oshtemo, on the night of the 12th inst., still continues, and this week we give additional details, which, however, relate more particularly to the woman's history, and the manner in which she destroyed herself.

The mind is staggered at the frightful inconsistency between the kindly spirit of the letters she wrote or finished just before she arose to the commission of the crime, and the appalling acts of the last moments of Mrs. Rickard's life. Such a nature as hers must have possessed elements of cruelty, when stirred to its depths, rarely met with, and strong and unyielding in its purposes; such, indeed, as the great dramatist has portrayed in his character of Lady Macbeth.

After Mrs. Rickard had murdered her innocent children, one after the other, in deliberate succession, unshaken by the horrid spectacle, and unaffected by their dying agonies—with her hands dripping with their blood—and carrying with her the reeking razor, she goes from the hall to a large chest which stands against the wall in the parlor, on the opposite side of the bed, raises the lid, the prints of her fingers are stamped in blood—takes out a revolver and three cartridges, then goes to the table and lays them down by the lamp. It is not loaded, but she was careful to be prepared for any emergency, any interference or intrusion. Self-destruction she was bent upon, this is evident, and determined not to be thwarted. She now takes up a bottle of strychnine from the table, and there is every indication that she took a portion of its contents. For a moment or so she seems to hesitate, for near the stand was a pile of clothing upon a box, the whole covered by a white sheet, and there are heavy blood marks upon the sheet, showing she must have leaned her hand or arm there against it, evidently ...

... never yielding in the darkest danger. And thus they lived until the war broke out, when Mr. R. enlisted, and Mrs. R. returned to Pennsylvania. She remained there perhaps a year, when she concluded to go West again, sell the property they had there and come back to the East. On reaching Kansas she heard that her husband was stationed at one of the border forts, and went to see him. He was about to start with a train from Fort Laramie to New Mexico, and she therefore hastened back to the place where they had lived, sold it, and started for the fort to join her husband. The train had just left, if we are rightly informed, but she overtook it, and travelled two or three days with her husband, when she parted from him and came to Oshtemo, where her father-in-law lived. It is said she did not sell the land, which is near Falls City, until she had left Mr. R. on the road to New Mexico.

About a year and a half ago, Mr. Rickard was discharged from the army and came to Oshtemo, where he settled down with his wife and family. When he acquired some property, we are told, she insisted that he should make over to her a certain amount of property to reimburse her for the money she had given him to buy land, etc., in the West. This he declined to do, saying the property belonged as much to one as the other, etc. This refusal, it is said, embittered the remainder of her life—at least she seems for some time to have had in her heart a rooted sorrow, for some cause, that she could not pluck away, which may have given rise to mental hallucination—and though she gave no signs of insanity, she became nervous and restless, at times very morbid. About five weeks ago, after midnight, she went to the house of a neighbor, and roused the family—she said her husband had advertised her, and could only be convinced to the contrary when the paper had been carefully run over, column by column—was much excited, and had a revolver. She was a woman of great force of character, of excellent business qualities, and withal devotedly attached to her children, to whom she was uniformly kind and gentle. She was at one time a member of the Methodist church. Mr. R. is spoken of by his neighbors as a kind and considerate husband and father. She was thirty years old.

Below we give two more letters of this unhappy woman. They were found on the stand with those heretofore published, but are not signed:

LETTER TO HER FAMILY.

Dear Mother and Family—This is the last you will ever hear from me. I feel I have nothing more to live for. My two little ones I cannot leave, so shall take them with me ...

... I cannot write to Nancy ... From your heart-broken child.

LETTER TO HUSBAND.

HUSBAND—I wish you to see that the children are laid out as requested ...

The Davenport *Gazette* of the 25th instant says that William Gee, of that city, ...

PUTTING ON AIRS:

or, A Warning to Wives.

BY MRS. GREY,

THE AUTHOR OF "THE GAMBLER'S WIFE," "THE JILT," "ANGELINA," "THE OLD LOVE AND THE NEW," "THE HEN-PECKED HUSBAND," "FAMILY FAILINGS," "MATCH MAKING," ETC.

[Continued.]

"Bare-necked, and bare-armed," he cried fiercely, on them both with one horrible grasp, "sae muckle the better, ye'll feel this the mair. Graceless hizzies, prostituted daughters o' perdition," he added, inflicting, as he spoke, several severe lashes of his cruel whip on the delicate arms and shoulders of the poor girls, the pain of which made Alice shriek aloud, and even Janet set her teeth and groan. "Spare the rod, and spoil the child!" he cried, continuing his cruel blows, till both the brave and the timid knelt and shrieked for mercy.

"It is weel!" he cried, "ye shriek for mercy now, and your earthly father heeds your prayer; the time will come, if ye gang this gate, when ye will howl for mercy in pangs to which this smart is pleasant, and ye will hear from gulfs of fire, while fiends lash you with scorpions, 'Depart frae me, I never knew ye, workers o' iniquity!'"

"Livery of Satan," he cried, tearing from Janet's flaxen hair an old tinsel cap and feather, long hoarded up by her poor mother among other secret stores; "trappings of hell!" he continued, plucking a faded wreath of white roses from Alice's brow; "lures of the devil, and wages of perdition!" he cried, rending away every ornament with which the girls were adorned; "these stripes are dearer to my eyes than all the gems of Golconda; they speak of a sinner saved—those of sool a lost! Whence came this sinful rubbish?" he cried, in a voice of thunder, after he had piled in one heap, flowers, feathers, beads, scarfs, and ribbons. Both were silent.

"Whence came they?" he shouted again, seizing his whip, which he had thrown aside.

"They were mamma's!" sobbed Alice.

"I thought sae, I thought sae!" groaned the father; "a daughter o' Vanity and o' this world, a whited sepulchre, a child o' sin, within a' uncleanness and corruption. I am weel punished. What fruit could I expect fra' sic a tree! yet twenty years o' my guidance, my discipline, my exhortations, might hae taught. What hae they taught her? naething but deceit. Aweel, aweel, sae it was destined, sae it will be. I hae done my best; but I canna save fra the wrath to come, the destined children o' perdition; but it may be I can pluck these brands fra' the burning; and I believe the spirit that stirred within me to return hame thus suddenly the night, was sent to save yer souls, ye children of wrath, and daughters of vanity!"

So saying to the horror of the girls, who well knew how their poor mother valued every bead, and bow, and flower connected with her early triumphs, he lifted the glittering pile on to the blazing fire of pine wood, and stirred it in with the poker, till not one fragment remained unconsumed.

"Gang yer ways now," he cried to his pale and weeping children; "gang yer ways to yer ain chamber—fast and pray—gang na' near yer mither the night, unless ye'd hae anither taste o' this" and he touched the whip. "Gang supperless to bed. 'This sort,' as our blessed Saviour said 'comes na oot but by fasting and prayer.' Early the morn you, Janet, the bauldest, the auldest, and the most confirmed in iniquity, ye'll gang wi' me to bide a while wi' yer aunt Grizzle Macauley—a womanin' o' grace and piety. You, Alice, will bide under my ain een. It'll gang hard wi' me, but I'll poorge ye baith o' a' this sin and shame. And noo gang and leave me to pray for strength to strive wi' the tempter, for yer sowls, and to retourn thanks for the timely grace o' this unexpected discovery—and do ye the same, or ne dochters o' Macauley!"

When they were gone, the zealous but misguided father exchanged the assumed sternness and savage ferocity of his countenance and manner for an expression and attitude of deep grief and humility. Falling on his knees, while tears coursed down his cheeks, he cried aloud: "Father of mercy! let this atone; I have not suffered my own weak fondness, or their tender years and more tender frames, to save them from the reward of iniquity; but my own anguish in the infliction, keener even than theirs, and by this sprinkling of their blood"—and he touched the thong of the whip, on which were two or three stains—"and which it tortured me more to see than my own heart's blood gushing forth, forgive the wretched children and the parent who must have been wanting, else this certainly could not have been!"

In fervent ejaculations and earnest prayer the fanatic remained fasting and cold after his tedious journey, and might have been so found long after the poor girls had wept themselves to sleep folded in each other's arms.

Early the next morning, without allowing her more than one embrace of her poor mother, and that in his own presence, the terrible Macauley took Janet behind him on a pillion, and bore her about thirty miles, along wretched roads and moors, on a high trotting horse, and to the north of a mountainous country ... Janet wept bitterly, but said nothing; she knew full well, complaint and entreaty were alike unavailing. She dreaded her stern father and her strict aunt; but what she felt most keenly, was the separation from her meek and suffering mother, and the gentle sister whom she loved as those love, who have shared from the cradle the same seclusion, the same hardships, the few indulgences, and the many privations.

Mr. Ebenezer Macauley left his daughter in the kitchen of his lonely dwelling called the Muir House, while he went to his sister's sitting room in private, to explain to her the cause of his visit.

Maggie, a cross old spinster, with one eye, Miss Macauley's only attendant, received the welcome, and scowled on the pretty Janet as if beauty and sin must be one:

A lean chicken was roasting at the fire for Miss Grizzle Macauley's dinner; and, faint and famished from her long, cold and painful excursion, Janet saw with dismay its mean proportions so sadly contrasted with its savory steam.

"Na, doot ye hae dined on the road?" growled Maggie.

"Oh, na," said Janet, "I assure you, my good Maggie, neither father nor myself has touched food syne we left hame early the morn."

"The waur luck for yoursel' and for me then; I'm auld noo, and I canna be fashed. Wha' ever did na' the messenger send a bit letter to say he was for bringing ye? then I'd had twa o' the bonnie birdies on the spit, and noo there's na' mair than the ane, the mistress' ain, an' a' those we'd naething for yersel'."

"Hae ye ony eggs, gude Maggie, and ony bacon, dear Maggie?" said Janet. "If ye hae, I'll come help ye to make ready one; and eno's gude as a feast. Come, Maggie, we were aye good friends ye ken, and ye'll na' let me bide hoongry the day, I'm sure."

Maggie did not remember any great friendship; indeed, her intercourse with Janet, whom she had not seen for years, had consisted of the mischievous pranks of a spirited hoyden on the one side, and the hard cuffs and sharp rebukes of a cross old maid on the other. But the pale cheeks and the imploring eyes of the pretty Janet touched even her stern heart, and, seeing her shiver with cold, she said, "There, sit ye down, lassie, in the ingle neuk, and warm ye warm; and I'll fry ye a bonnie dish of eggs and bacon, and maybe mak ye a pancake, forbye. But, oh, lassie, lassie," she added, with a howl, "I wish I could see the dochter o' that sainted mon, that heavenly preacher, mair eager for the bread of life than the meat that perisheth. I ken wha is yer God, lassie, and I grieve to ken it; but make ye warm, and eat and be filled—and forget na' to ask a grace before meat, and to retourn a blessing after."

Before Maggie had got the tempting repast quite ready, Janet was summoned to the presence of her aunt.

The prim spinster, a few years Macauley's senior, and somewhat past sixty, appeared, from the austerity of her very marked features and her defective eye-sight, considerably older. She was a very tall, huge, raw-boned woman, dressed a good deal like the most rigid Puritans of the Commonwealth; but the white coif under which her silver hair was gathered, was a triumph of clear starching, as were the ample kerchief crossed over her bosom, and the apron which covered half her dress of sad-colored stuff; she wore a large pair of black-trimmed spectacles, which, resting on her high cheek-bones, gave something ghastly to the expression of her very pale face. Her hearing, too, was much impaired; indeed, the same severe attack of cold had affected both sight and hearing; and was caught a few years before, in her long walks, in the severest weather, every Sabbath evening to the kirk, some miles across a bleak moor, and a cutting draft, which constantly blew upon her in the damp old kirk, whose no ... had ever been kindled, save that which had warmed the breasts of the most zealous preacher and his devoted flock.

Mistress Grizzle Macauley spoke, as most deaf people do, in a stentorian voice; and a pair of high heels added to her masculine height, and gave her a terrific and almost supernatural appearance.

Janet, who had not seen her for some time, felt her heart sink within her, and trembled as she dropped a courtesy to the gigantic being who came forth from her high-backed arm-chair to welcome her. In spite of her aunt's loud voice and forbidding manner, Janet felt a little relieved, when she kindly extended a long bony hand, half encased in a black mitten, and said:

"Welcome, Janet Macauley, welcome to Muir House; be na' scared, lassie; yer gude faither, my weel respectit brither, has made me acquaint wi' the sad tale o' corruption and o' backsliding; but he has na' spared the rod to spoil the child; ye are chastened and ye are beloved. Come back, then, to the true fauld—retourn ye prodigal, to your faither's heart and hearth!"

"Your aunt is sae kind as to allow you to remain here awhile," said Macauley—"here, where vanity and corruption never come, and where ye will hear naething but gude words—words in season—see naething but gude examples—and hae leisure to meditate and repent!"

"Yes lassie!" said the aunt; "if ye would sing, tune your voice to holy hymns; if ye would read, I've gude books enoo' to content ye; if ye are nimble and fond o' exercise, ye'll hae twa lang walks like Sabbath, by my poor waiks, to the blessed kirk, across the moor, and the twa weekly meetings to tay and exhortation at the house o' my friend and pastor, the Reverend Peter McHowler. And, if ye are, as I doot na', ready wi' yer needle, and yer shears, we've mony a pleasant task laid by, as needing younger een and limber fingers than mine or Maggie's. Ye'll hae your ain dressing-room within my ain, that looks upon the bonnie kail garden, which opens to the muir; and, doot na', early bed—and weel spent days will send you sweet slumbers, and happy dreams of grace. But weakness and snare to my home, my brother's bairn! Kiss me, lassie, and kiss yer faither, and let a' bitterness between ye be forgotten. Ye hae repentit, and noo let there be joy here, as there is in heaven over a sinner that repenteth."

Janet embraced her aunt, and her father, who clasped her to his bosom and wept over her; and then her aunt said:—"And noo, lassie, gang and help Maggie wi' the dinner ..."

and keenly to watch for any opportunity of ameliorating it.

A very protracted grace preceded a dinner, to which her father did ample justice (for he had made it a point of conscience to fast till he had resigned Janet to her aunt); he then pronounced an equally elaborate thanksgiving, and favored the little household with extempore prayers and an extempore discourse. Once started, there was no knowing when and where he would stop, but the shades of evening closing in, reminded him he had yet some dying parishioner to visit near his own home, and so, mounting his horse, he rode off.

CHAPTER XIX.

The season was the end of spring; the weather sometimes balmy and delicious; sometimes cold and nipping; but whatever the atmosphere, Mistress Grizzle Macauley never missed her two weekly meetings and tea-drinkings at the Rev. Peter McHowler's, nor the kirk twice on Sunday. A stout cob, with a pillion, conveyed the mistress and the maid, and Janet had to walk by the horse's side across the moor, in all winds and weathers; but the air, the exercise, the early hours, and regular life she led at the Muir House, however wearisome to her spirits, were highly beneficial to her health. From a pale, thin, delicate girl, she grew into a beautiful young woman; the softest rose brightened her snow-drop complexion; a vermilion tint warmed her once colorless but pretty lips; her form rounded into perfect symmetry, and her large black eyes, bright with youth and health, formed a curious contrast to her profuse flaxen-white locks. Her father, despising all modern fashions, had compelled her to confine herself to the national costume of her country, such as he remembered it in his younger days; and though his object was humility and scorn of the vanities of the world, he quite defeated himself in this case, for no Frenchified or modern fashions could have made the young Janet half so picturesque, or half so attractive, as did the national costume of her forefathers. A neat jacket or gown, as it was called, either of scarlet or black, exactly fitted her pretty figure, and a short skirt of dark blue, made, by ample folds, her waist appear more slender; and her beautiful foot and leg in its dark stocking, and silver buckled shoe, were delicate; on her round arms, bare from the elbow, she wore a pair of black mittens, and among her waving flaxen hair, parted on her forehead and gathered into a cluster behind, the national snood appeared. For all purposes of cloak and bonnet, an ample Macauley tartan served her and any one who had seen her thus attired, leading along the short-legged, stout old cob, with his double burthen, would have fancied Caledonia herself was taking charge of the two old spinsters.

Peter McHowler, long supposed to be a bachelor [on] principle, a raw-boned, sandy-haired enthusiast of middle age, could not see the pretty, arch, and attractive Janet twice a week at his own house, and twice every Sunday at the kirk, without emotions hitherto unknown to him. He began to remember with pleasure that St. Peter was a married man, and to quote Paul's assertion, that he too might, if he chose, "lead about a sister, or a wife, like any other apostle." He was a man well to do—had a comfortable house and a well-stocked farm, and Miss Grizzle Macauley having long since given up all hopes of him, for herself, saw with approval his unequivocal marks of attachment for her niece.

As for Janet herself, he was so unlike all the heroes she had read of by stealth in her mother's old novels—so unlike the lovers, that mother had described as thronging the gay walks of Auld Aberdeen—and worse still, so very unlike the *beau ideal* of her own warm heart and romantic fancy, that she never for one moment would tolerate the thought of him as a lover. As he grew fond, her feelings changed from indifference to loathing. Every tender smile, revealing his long projecting teeth made her shudder; every delicate attention only increased her coyness and reserve.

No present, however trifling, could he induce her to accept; and Mistress Grizzle Macauley, who had once been deeply in love with him, and who, indeed, if the secrets of her maiden bosom must be told, was single for his sake, was proud of what she considered the virgin modesty and feminine dignity of her niece. Indeed, in the pride of her heart, she wrote to inform her brother that Janet under her care, was growing a very pattern of modesty and virtue—that she had proved herself above all temptation from man's advances—that no touch of woman's weakness, whatever she might feel within, was discernable without—that she was indeed one of those who "must be wooed, and not unsought be won"—and that the lassie's modest and coy discretion was a glory even to the house of Macauley.

And all this she really believed. Judging by her own tastes, and seeing Janet's favor with her partial eyes, she believed that the gift who could so resist or repel the Reverend Peter McHowler, was in danger from no man, and was proof against all the fascinations of the male sex—all the weakness of her own!

Mrs. Macauley continued to linger on in delicate health, and the gentle Alice, keenly watched by her father, gave no further offence. Spring ripened into summer. The moor was one sheet of purple bloom; the skies were deeply blue, and even the long walks across the heath were fraught with delight to the young and active Janet. The ... the amorous Peter grew more and more pressing and devoted—and Janet grew more and more coy and distant—and even Miss Grizzle a little anxious to bring matters to a successful issue before Janet's departure.

And now the rich and glowing month of August brought to the long vacant halls, and castles, and villas of the north, the gay sportsmen, bent at once on killing time and grouse. At a few miles distant from Muir House, there was an old country seat (generally empty), but which belonged to the young Lord Elphinstone, and was occasionally filled with sporting men in the shooting season. In the seclusion of Muir House, little or nothing was heard of these gay visitors, beyond what was brought by a Gaberlunzie or a pedlar, that the Ha' was no gay company, and the distant shots, which occasionally made even old Sure-foot start and shy.

Janet only heard of these visitors as a reckless, drinking set, whose chief delight was to destroy, rather from cruelty than for food, the innocent creatures, whose beautiful plumage and glittering eyes she had often watched at a distance among the heather, and whose notes were familiar to her ear. Happy would it have been for Janet had she never known more of them than this.

One beautiful afternoon on a day that had been oppressively sultry, but which was now freshened by a soft breeze, Janet was proceeding as usual on foot by the side of the old horse, laden with Miss Grizzle and her maid Maggie. They were bound across the moor to evening service at the kirk, for it was the Sabbath and all persons seemed hushed into a sweet repose. The early evening service there. The honor of receiving the party at the manse to tea, and was to escort them back across the moor to their own home. Janet's picturesque costume was of her Sunday's best, and even Miss Grizzle and her maid were superlatively spruce and clean, in honor of the day; and Sure-foot's sleek coat had received an extra polish.

As the little cavalcade moved slowly along, Miss Grizzle with a peacock voice, broke forth into the Old Hundredth Psalm. Maggie groaned in chorus; and Janet's sweet young voice occasionally joined in.

"I'm glad you've the grace to take your part, Janet," said the aunt, kindly; "if my auld heart o'erflows wi' gratitude to him who sends this sweet breeze and this bright sun, this blossoming heather and this soft turf, what must your young bosom do, my bairn? —you, rich in all the gude gifts that once were mine—youth, health, charms to win the love of the first of men and of ministers, and the prospect of a lang and happy life in his blessed hame, safe from a' the vanities and corruptions of this sinfu' world."

"Indeed, Aunt!" said Janet, stooping to gather a bunch of harebells, and to hide her confusion—"I have much to be thankful for; but a home and a husband here, are not among the number of my blessings, nor do I covet either."

"That's weel said," replied Miss Grizzle; "it's modest and maidenly—it would ill become a dochter o' the house o' Macauley to covet any man's unoffered love; and I can weel believe it's hard for you to credit the fact, that you, a young and thoughtless lassie, have made a conquest of sic a man. But time will unravel a' things, and I'm na' the woman to fill a young lassie's head wi' fause hopes and vain desires. What say you Maggie?"

"I think with you, Mistress," groaned Maggie, "that Janet has found favor in the eyes of the minister, and that he means, as so holy a man must, a' that's honorable by her; but she maun na' be too backward wi' sic an man, gifted, and weel-favored, and weel to do as he is; there are many hearts a sighing, and many eyes a speiring after him. He is a man fu' o' grace, and gude gifts, well provided wi' linens and kitchen gudes, a siller tea pot, cream-jug, and sugar basin, forbye twal siller tea-spoons, and as many table-spoons. Were I Miss Janet, I'd na' be lang in saying aye, for he's na' a man to gang begging for a wife, and but for being over shy and proud mysel' wi' men folk, I'd na' be a serving lass the day, but mistress of a weel stockit farm."

"Ye are what you were predestined to be, Maggie!" replied Miss Grizzle, in rather a stern voice, "and I fear you let your head run too much on the pomps and vanities of this sinfu' world. But, as I said before, my heart o'erflows wi' gratitude when I look on this fair world, where God has made a' things gude. Oh, the bonnie land! Oh, the sweet heather! Oh, the dear Sabbath bells, and the coming discourse that awaits us! Oh, above all, the blessing of being far awa' from a wicked world—shut out by the blue hills from vanity and corruption! Let us also our voices in a hymn of praise! here we are in peace and rest, and safe from temptation. Are we not safe indeed?"

Scarcely had Miss Grizzle uttered the word "safe," when the report of a gun was heard dangerously near; a beautiful black cock fluttered towards them, fell bleeding at Janet's feet, and Surefoot, startled out of all decorum, by a few kicks and a bolt, threw Maggie off her pillion, and then rearing in wrath and terror on his hind legs, so alarmed Miss Grizzle, that she threw herself from her saddle beside the shrieking Maggie.

Janet, wild with alarm, rushed up to her aunt, who had fallen on her head, and lay with closed eyes and death-like complexion, perfectly senseless. Maggie shrieked aloud that her arm was broken, and that she was a "ruined bodie and a dead lassie the day!"

But the screams and howls of poor Maggie, grievous as they were to hear, did not terrify or distress Janet a thousandth part so much as the death-like stillness of her aunt. The slight girl vainly attempted to raise Miss Grizzle's gigantic figure—vainly tried, by the aid of her aunt's large old fan and her smelling-bottle, to recall her to life; and perceiving no token of returning consciousness, she threw herself beside her and wept aloud.

... shrinking with pale, exclaimed: "Eh! Sir, the puir mistress is dead and past help—but gie a hand to the living, who is suffering mair than the torments of the damned!"

"Be not alarmed, young lady," said the stranger, in a voice whose music to the ear became a memory to the soul; "the old lady is only stunned; a few drops of this—" and he took out a leather bottle, richly chased in silver, (a bottle known to the initiated as a "pocket pistol")—"will restore her I doubt not."

He held it to her lips as he spoke, instructing Janet to bathe her temples and chafe her hands with some of the same spirit; and after a few moments, Miss Grizzle awoke with a deep groan.

The stranger then proceeded to attend to the earnest cries of Maggie, who from the same bottle took a tolerable draught, and whose arm, though terribly bruised, cut and sprained, luckily proved not to be broken.

On his return to Janet and her aunt, the former had recovered sufficient composure to look at and to thank him, and as their eyes met for the first time, Janet felt that the visions of her girlhood were realized. She looked and loved! Tall, graceful, with a military carriage, a handsome countenance, a winning smile, and an enchanting voice, it was no marvel the stranger charmed Janet's inexperienced eyes, for he was the first gentleman it had been her lot to meet. His velveteen sporting jacket and foraging cap set off his fine figure and light curling hair. But his style, his voice and his manner—in them were the spell. Janet had seen handsome young farmers, handsome peasant lads, but she had never before seen a handsome man of fashion.

He kindly proposed to go in search of his servant and his dog cart; both had been left at a little inn not very far off. Miss Grizzle thanked him with majestic grace, and Janet's large eyes spoke for her. It seemed very long to Janet before he returned; but having pulled some heather for a pillow for her aunt and Maggie, she beguiled the time by going in search of Surefoot, who was quietly grazing at some hundred yards distance, where a patch of velvet sod gleamed like a green isle amid the heather. He suffered himself to be taken prisoner and led back to his mistress.

The stranger arrived a little while after with his dog-cart and a spruce broom. Both Miss Grizzle and her maid were too timid and too much bruised to mount Surefoot again, and so they were deposited in the dog-cart, and driven by Snaffle, the groom, and Janet mounted Surefoot, while to secure her safety, the stranger walked by her side, and occasionally led her steed.

In this order they returned safely to Muir House, much having been said, but more looked and felt, during that short but eventful journey. The stranger took his leave after intimating his intention of calling in a day or two to inquire after Miss Grizzle and Maggie. Miss Grizzle thanked him—Maggie growled in chorus—Janet blushed and curtsied.

Poor Janet! her eyes followed his stately form till it was out of sight; and Janet had seen her evil genius.

The stranger was Gaspar Smiley.

CHAPTER XX.

Innocent, inexperienced, with a heart all passion, and a head of romance, Janet loved the cold calculator, with woman's first, all-believing, all-devoted love; while her peculiar and interesting style of beauty, her extreme youth, her *naïveté*, and the impediments he met with in his private wooing of Janet, excited a desire for her possession, a passion for her person, and an interest in this lawless enterprise, more like love than anything Gaspar Smiley had hitherto experienced.

On the very night of the accident, Miss Grizzle and Maggie having been conveyed to bed, under the auspices of an old crone who occasionally officiated in the family as nurse, washer-woman, or char-woman, Janet sat alone in her aunt's little parlor, gazing at the brilliant harvest moon, and recalling every word, look and tone of the interesting stranger.

A thousand new and delicious emotions filled her bosom, and the large Juliet-like black eyes with which she gazed at the moon, were full of soft and happy tears. She felt that entire trust in the future, and that conviction that the stranger was all he looked, which never survives the earliest teens. Busy fancy wove a glittering tissue, to which all the actual realities of life seemed the coarsest homespun.

And just as, with a rising blush and a heaving bosom, Janet recalled his last earnest look, the gentle pressure of his hand, and his whispered "God bless you, lonely one, and farewell!" Ailsie, the old nurse, ushered in—the Rev. Peter McHowler.

Janet rose and curtsied, in the hope of avoiding, by an assumption of deep deference, the (to her) odious necessity of shaking hands with her "braw wooer;" but the device failed in this, for looking upon the curtsey, performed in the olden style, with her hands folded before her, as a touching proof of admiration and humility, he caught both her hands in his, and drawing her towards the light Ailsie had placed on the table, beheld, while he gazed into her face with a (to her) revolting fondness:

"Na, na, Janet lassie! na mair o' that between us; gie your bonnie loof freely where ye hae gien yer heart, and remember that though it is wisely ordained ye suld aye be the weaker vessel, yet for that very reason it is my place, to gie honor to ye; and courage, lassie, remember that ye be my ain, ye were made to be a help-meet for sic as I am, and that the deep luve I feel for you raises you to my ain level."

As he spoke, he tried to draw her towards him, and to fold her in his arms.

Now Janet not only possessed a fund of maiden modesty and maiden pride, but her heart was full of another.

She contrasted the raw-boned, hollow-cheeked, rough spoken man before her with his oblique vision, his long projecting teeth, his shaggy red hair, his high shoulders and knock-knees, with the perfect features, the fair locks, the tall figure, the graceful military carriage and the bewitching voice and manner of the stranger; and as she so shrank from the enamored Peter not merely with fear and maiden modesty, but with a good deal of pride and anger.

Fired a little by the flash of her eye and the dignity of her manner, the Rev. Peter became more formal, and said: "I like ye none the waur, lassie, that ye are nae lightly won, but when ye ken me better, ye'll ken that I'm na' trifling wi' ye; but mann a' yer friends can wish. In short, lassie, I'm going at the kirk and at the manse, it is the wish of yer aunt, and auld Ailsie has told me a' aboot the accident, and see going ye for the first time alane, I'll e'en tak this opportunity o' telling you my self that it's my fixed intention to mak you Mistress McHowler."

"Then," said Janet, nettled at this presumption, "I'll e'en take this opportunity o' telling you, sir, that there maun be twa words to that bargain, and that there's naething in the world could tempt me to encourage your suit, or accept your offer. And mair, sir, it gies me the less pain to tell you this, because ye hae made me nae' vow of my acceptance, and seem to think ye'd be conferring an honor; when to say nae aim, and that na' a sma'. Gude night, sir," said Janet, curtseying, "it ill becomes Macauley's dochter to be holding converse wi' a gentleman on sic a subject alane, at this hour o' the night."

Janet passed the astounded wooer with a haughty sweep, sailed out of the room, and retired to her small dormitory inside her aunt's bed-room.

McHowler remained a little while indignant and amazed; then decided in his own mind that she could not be in earnest—she, the timid girl, whom he had fancied so much in awe of him, to presume to rate and refuse him thus! Oh, it must be some woman's trick to try him; he'd have her yet, but in his own way; he'd stoop to no woman. And so resolving, he left the house, mounted his horse, and returned home, more in love than ever.

CHAPTER XXI.

Miss Grizzle Macauley, who had long been in delicate health, was so severely shaken by her recent accident, that she was obliged to keep her bed for a week, even though being a woman of great fortitude, she was anxious to make the best of it. Maggie, on the contrary, though much less seriously hurt, was prepared to find herself much more showily bruised, and was anxious, like all her class, to make the worst of it; she remained in the bed a fortnight, lording it over old Ailsie, and incessantly moaning and bewailing. During the week of Miss Grizzle's confinement, Gaspar Smiley had called once at Muir House, to inquire after the sufferers. He came not unexpected, for Janet had been dressed and watching for him with flushed cheek and a beating heart, every hour of every day since they had parted. But the calculator knew the maiden would so watch, and that the longer she watched the more she would welcome him.

He brought with him grouse and fruit, and other delicacies, as presents for Miss Grizzle; and after a few minutes' visit, during which Janet had done nothing but blush, and tremble and try to thank him, and Gaspar Smiley had decided she was prettier even than he had thought her before, and in which few minutes he had contrived to condense a good deal of insinuating eloquence and beguiling flattery, he pressed Janet's trembling hand reverentially to his lips, and before she could recover from her confusion, he was gone!

Poor Janet could hardly believe that the visit to which she had so looked forward, was actually over, and that she had not said one of the many pretty and grateful things she had planned and conned for the occasion. "What an ill-bred simpleton he must think me," she said to herself, while the tears rose to her eyes. "I dare say I shall never see him again, and fool that I was, I did not once catch a glimpse of his beautiful features!"

While poor Janet thus bewailed the result of this interview, the calculator returned to his gay friends in silent triumph. To none of them had he mentioned his adventure on the moor; they were all profligate, sporting, pleasure-loving men, and he knew that to mention Janet's beauty, would be to secure the open or the secret rivalship of them all. To him the visit to Muir House had been most satisfactory. He had two objects in making it so brief, the one to prevent all fear or suspicion in Miss Grizzle, the other to awaken in Janet's unsatisfied heart, a restless desire to see him again. He had asked her whether she strolled at early morn in the beautiful grove of Scotch firs at a little distance, or across the wooded and dewy moor; and he had hinted that he was so keen a sportsman, as to pass her window often before the little white curtain of her bower was drawn aside.

Gaspar Smiley knew how the young girl would recall and ponder upon his every word, and he doubted not that she would hasten betimes the next morning upon the moor to the grove he had spoken of.

And he was right; a basket on her arm, with which she pretended to have been going to a distant cottage, trembling like the morning breeze, and blushing like the rosy dawn herself, the maiden rose from a mossy bank, by a momentary ... and felt rather than saw that Gaspar was by her side, and that his eyes were fixed upon her face.

"Cruelty he sat beside her, and with ... world, he helped her to recover her composure, to answer his questions on indifferent subjects ... or two at the farthest. He took care the interview should be too brief to excite suspicion ...

... municative of truths, and Gaspar of falsehoods. He drew, through her naïve report, all her little history—her father's terrors, her mother's timid tenderness, and her sister's fond love and soft beauty of person and of mind—the cause of her visit to her aunt, that stern spinster's story and character, her maid Maggie's, and even, though told with much reluctance, many blushes, and not without much of what is vulgarly called "pumping," Janet's conquest of the Rev. Peter McHowler, his offer and her rejection.

In return for these simple records, Gaspar wove a grand romance, "founded on fact," though, of which he was the chivalrous and faultless hero. He made Janet believe, that though wooed by many, lofty, wealthy, and fair, she alone had the power to win his love. He drew vivid and passionate pictures of the union of two hearts, two souls, two destinies—of man's bravery and constant devotion, of woman's lovely and implicit trust. He never spoke actually of marriage, it is true; but that Janet attributed to his extreme delicacy, his fear of startling her. What else could be meant by the beautiful picture of a happy home he had so witchingly portrayed? What other union could be thus complete, thus hallowed to the soul?

An older and more experienced woman would have seen in this omission reason for much doubt, much circumspection. Poor Janet only saw in it cause for more entire reliance on one so timid, so delicate, so fearful to alarm her!

But Miss Grizzle and her Maggie grew quite well again and resumed their wonted occupations and their very early hours. Janet's morning meetings with her lover were now impossible; but the calculator had foreseen this, and had provided against it. He had remarked that an old gnarled, moss-grown, sturdy apple tree grew against the wall in which Janet's window was placed; and that its knotted joints and twisted arms formed a safe descent from her little bower. Janet, full of romance, innocence and trusting love, was then easily persuaded, after her aunt had locked her as she always did, into her little room, when the whole household were asleep, to avail herself of the sort of ladder the old apple tree formed, to step lightly through the little garden, and let herself noiselessly out upon the moonlit moor, where Gaspar awaited her.

And oh! those moonlit meetings! with what passion did they fill the lover's plotting heart! with what delicious tenderness the simple Janet's bosom! Wrapped in his cloak, his arm round her slight waist, her beautiful head on his shoulder, and the moon lighting up her dark passionate eyes, her perfect features, and her flaxen hair, with the regular outline of his handsome face and close-curling locks were softened by the silver light, a painter might have vainly sought a fairer Psyche or a nobler Mars.

Poor Janet! she knew it must end, but she knew not how, she thought they would be parted, for it was within a few days of her return home; but she believed Gaspar would ere long conquer all the obstacles and mysterious impediments to which he had alluded, and come boldly to her father's house and ask her hand.

Poor Janet! she stole to her last moonlit meeting with her lover with a heavy heart, and eyes red with weeping. She had not only received a stern letter from her father, to announce his coming to fetch her home the next morning, but had received a sharp rebuke for her boldness in dismissing McHowler as a suitor, instead of referring him to her father; an assurance that that father would never see her the wife of any other man—that the insolence and ill-treatment of which the Reverend Peter had bitterly complained, had not altered her lover's views—and that therefore directly she returned home, she must prepare for her marriage, unworthy as she was of so great an honor, and such distinguished good fortune; McHowler being not only one of the "few," the "elect," the predestined to salvation, but of a family coeval with the Macauleys, and one which had often intermarried with them; to say nothing of his being a man of substance, and able to maintain a daughter of the Macauleys as their father could not, namely, like their great forefathers, who were lordlies indeed of yore.

This terrible letter, which Janet drew from her trembling bosom, and which Gaspar read with well assumed horror and dismay by the bright moonlight, was all he required. He knew this was the last night Janet could meet him thus; she was become essential to his comfort, and he had resolved on carrying her off. He was prepared accordingly; but this letter saved him a world of trouble. He drew a vivid picture of Janet, whose dread of her father he knew to be unbounded, torn forever from love and him, and forced by that austere fanatic into the arms of McHowler. As Janet shuddered and drew closer to him, he half led, half bore her, insensibly, a little farther from the Moor House, and towards a spot where a travelling chariot and four post-horses stood in the shadow of a clump of fir trees.

"Janet," he said, "there is no help for it—you must fly with me, my love, my idol! Yonder stands the carriage with which I had intended to pursue my solitary way southwards, if indeed the anguish of my soul did not drive me, on hearing of you, to desperate deeds." Janet shuddered. "It will be so my love," he cried, "if now we part. The bride of McHowler will hear even among her wedding peal, the knell of her first, her only love! Hark! hark!" he added, seeing that as he tried to force her on, a maiden instinct made her still hang back—"I heard steps, voices, Janet; we are pursued!" he cried, looking behind him, and lifting her light form in his arms—"That tall figure, with streaming white hair, it is—"

"It must be my father!" cried Janet, and fainted on his bosom; but when she came to herself, which she did not do so as to be thoroughly conscious for about half an hour she found herself in the travelling chariot, in Gaspar Smiley's arms, borne rapidly along a turnpike road by four fleet horses; and the moon, which shone on Gaspar Smiley's face, showed that though his eyes were full of tears of passion, there was a curl of triumph on his lip; but Janet only saw the water sparkle in his fine eyes, and while her own tears fell like rain, she hid her blushing face in his bosom.

And this was poor Janet, almost without her own consent or co-operation, lost and won. The "calculator" was not a man to let trifles, as he called them, rob him of the costly advantage he had so long plotted and toiled for. A lover of feeling, honor and real tenderness would even yet have been moved by the rare mixture of innocence and confidence, passion and purity, maiden caution and inexperienced trust, Janet's conduct now betrayed. Not so Gaspar Smiley. The first time she consented to meet him alone, his plan was formed; and from that moment, she was his destined victim.

Alone, helpless in his power, and with no shield that could save her, with such a man, Janet was lost! Yet, for the sake of his own comfort, which still was a good deal wrapped up in hers, Gaspar Smiley was as tender as devoted, and as much in love as before her downfall. And seeing this, and getting by degrees a little more reconciled to the loss of her self-respect, and more entirely devoted to her destroyer, Janet dried her tears, and tried to be a cheerful companion.

She did not fancy for one moment that she was the victim of any plot; she believed that accident alone had thrown her into her lover's power, and that his passionate love had been too strong for principle, honor, her appeals, or the voice of pity. She persuaded herself that the mysterious impediments to which he had always alluded still existed in full force to prevent their marriage; but that of course he would now resolve to conquer them.

At the first important town at which they stopped, Gaspar had surrounded his victim with milliners and dress-makers. Vanity, the great tempter, had been called into play; the passion for dress, long secretly encouraged by her mother, burst into bloom; Janet surveyed her uncommon beauty, set off by gay and modish attire. She forgot, as the elegant bonnet was placed upon her head, that that head ought to be bowed in deep shame.

The embroidered glove concealed the absence of that ring which alone could have hallowed all these gifts. In the gay silk stocking and the little French shoe, Janet tripped thoughtlessly along the path of shame and ruin; and the glittering trinkets and gay gems with which Gaspar delighted to set off her beauty, dazzled her so that she forgot she had bought them, trash as they were, with a jewel worth all the diamonds of Golconda, and the pearl which is above all price—the pearl of purity and virtue. In a dream of luxury, and love, and short-lived joy, Gaspar bore his victim to the Continent, and fixing on a city in Italy little frequented by the English, he gave out that Janet was his sister, and still deeply enamored of her beauty, charmed with her naïveté, and flattered by her devotion, he engaged masters to cultivate her great natural talents for music, singing and dancing—had her taught Italian, which she acquired with great ease; and took a pride in introducing her into society, where her rusticity, fast wearing off, was accounted for by her being from the far North.

Her beauty, so soft, so ethereal, when compared with the dark marked faces around her, caused a degree of wonder and enthusiasm among the vehement Italians, which was very gratifying to Gaspar Smiley, who knew that the idol of every ball, the inspiration of every poet, and the queen of every fete, was the slave of his whim, his victim, but his worshipper.

From this dream of guilty rapture, Janet was however soon to awake. On her beauty, her vivacity, and her popularity, Gaspar's love depended; and on that love hung not merely her happiness, but her very existence in the new and luxurious life to which she was now quite accustomed. But retribution came with giant strides. At a fancy ball, where, dressed in the Highland costume, Janet was the object of universal admiration, and therefore of peculiar tenderness to Gaspar, a sudden fainting fit alarmed the company, and compelled her "brother" to carry her home.

Several days of severe indisposition followed this swoon; Gaspar grew impatient, but Janet could not rally. Every day stole something from her bloom, her embonpoint, and her lively spirit. Every attempt to rouse herself ended in deeper dejection. Every remark of Gaspar's on her altered appearance, temper, and manner, was followed by hysterical fits of weeping. Gaspar, into whose calculations no such annoyance as these had ever entered, left her to her own sad thoughts, and went in search of flirtation among the Italian ladies of his acquaintance.

In solitude, Conscience awoke, and awaking, woke Remorse. In her hours of health, love, and vanity, Janet had not thought of her God, her parents, her sister, her blighted name, her deep disgrace, her false position, and the lie she was acting in passing as Gaspar's spotless sister. Now that bodily illness made a gap in the fence around her, in rushed the hell-hounds, Remorse, Despair, Jealousy, Self-Contempt, and stinging Shame, to gnaw her very heart. Pale cheeks blanched with tears, eyes swollen with weeping, neglected attire, and words of bitter self-reproach, had no interest for Gaspar; they awoke nothing but impatience, anger, and contempt.

The calculator reckoned that the pleasure of his life with Janet ... follows in the wake of illicit love ... discovered ...

[To be Continued.]

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby Attends the Philadelphia Convention.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

POST OFFICE, CONFEDERIT X ROADS, (wich is in the State uv Kentucky,) August 14, 1866.

Peace is into me! I hev spent many happy periods in the course uv a eventful life, but I never knowd what perfeck satisfaction was till now. The first week I was married to my Looizer Jane it wuz heavenly, for independent uv the other blisses incident to the married state, I believed that she wuz the undivided possessor uv a farm, or rather her father wuz, wich on the old man's decease would be hern, and the prospeck uv a lifetime with a amiable, well-built woman, with a farm big enough to support me, with prudence on her part, wuz bliss itself, and I enjoyed it with a degree uv unction rarely ekaled, until I found out that it was kivered more deeply with mortgages than it was ever likely to be with crops, and my dream uv happiness busted. Sweet ez wuz this week, it wuz misery condensed when compared to the season I hev just passed through.

I wuz a delegate to Philadelphia! I wasn't elected nor nothin, and hedn't any credentials, but the door uv the wigwam I passed nevertheless. The door-keeper was a old Dimokrat, and my breath helped me, my nose, wich reely blossoms like the lobster, wuz my voucher, and I spent my hevin a gray coat on, with a stand up collar, with a brass star onto it, wuz wat finished the biznis. The Southern delegates fought shy uv me, but the Northern ones, bless their sowls, the minute they saw the star on the collar uv my grey coat, couldn't do enuff for me. They addressed me ez Kernel and Gineral, and sed "this wuz trooly an unmerited honor," and paid for my drinks, and I succeeded in borrowin a hundred and twenty dollars of em the first day. I mite hev doubled it, but the fellows wuz look in so easy that no financeerin wuz required, and it really wuz no amoosement.

The Convenshun itself wuz the most affectin gatherin I ever witnist. I hed a seat beside Randall, who wuz a managin the concern, and I cood see it all. The crowd rushed into the bildin and filled it, when Randall desired attention. He bein the Postmaster General every one of em dropped into his seat ez though he hed bin shot, and there wuz the most perfeck quiet I ever saw. Doolittle, who wuz the Cheerman, winked at Randall, and nodded his head, when Randall announced that the delegates from South Karlina and the delegates from Massachoosits wood enter arm in arm! With a slow and measured step they cum in, and at a signal from Randall the cheerin commenst—and sich cheerin! Then Doolittle pulled out his white hankercher and applied it to his eyes, and every delegate simultaneously pulled out a white hankercher and applied it to his eyes.

To me, this wuz the proudest moment uv my life, not that there wuz anything partikilerly inspiritin in the scene afore me, for there wuzzent. Orr, from South Carolina, looked partikilerly ashamed of hisself, as though he wuz going thru a highly nessary but extremely disgustin ceremony, and wuz determined to keep up a stiff upper lip over it, and Couch looked up to Orr ez though he wuz afeerd uv him and ez though he felt flattered by Orr's condescension in walkin at all with sich a unble individjooal. But to my eyes the scene wuz significant. I looked into the fucher and wat did I see ez them two men, one sneekin and tother ashamed uv hisself, walked up that aisle? Wat did I see? I saw the Demokrisy restored to its normal condishun—I saw the re-union uv the two wings—in fact I saw the entire Dimokratic bird re-united. The North, one wing and the weakest; Kentucky, the beak, sharp, hungry and rapacious; Southwest, the strong active wing; Virginny the legs and claws; Ohio the heart, Pennsylvania the stomach, South Carolina the tail feathers and Noo Jersey the balance of the bird. I saw these parts, for five years disseverd, come together, holdin nigger in one claw and Port Offices in the other, sayin, "Take em both together—they go in lots." I saw the old Union—the bold, shivelrous Southner a guidin, controllin and directin the machine, and assoomin to hisself the places uv honor, and the Dimokrat uv the North follerin like a puppy dog at his heels, takin sich fat things ez he cood snap up—the Southerner ashamed uv his associations but forced to yoose em—the Northerner uncomfortable in his presence but glad to hev him by self-interest. I saw a comin back the good old times when thirty-four States met in convenshun and let eleven rule em, and ez I contemplated the scene I too wept, but it wuz in dead earnest.

"Wat are you blubberin for?" asked a enthoosiastic delegate in front uv me who wuz a swabbin his eyes with a handkercher.

"I'm a Postmaster," sez I, "and must do my dooty in this crisis. Wat are you sheddin pearls for," retorted I. "Are you a Postmaster?"

"No," sez he, "but I hope to be," and he swabbed away with renewed vigger.

"Wat's the matter with the eyes uv all the delegates," sez I.

"They've all got Post Offices in em," sez he, and he worked away faster than ever.

While gettin a fresh handkercher (wich I berrered from the hind coat pocket uv a delegate near me, and wich, by the way, in my delirious joy, I forgot to say anythin to him about it,) I looked over the Convenshun, and agin the tears welled up from my heart. My sole wuz full and overflowin, and I slopped over at the eyes. There, before me, sat that ere Dick Taylor and Cath Baillit, and there wuz the Nelsons and Yeadons and the representatives uv the first families uv the South, only uv Philadelphia, at a Convention, with all the leadin Dimocrats of the North, ceptin Vallandigham and Wood, and they wuz skulkin around within call, with their watchful eyes on the percedins. Here is a prospeck! Here is fatnis! The President into our confidence! The Postmaster a runnin the Convention! The bands a playin Dixie and the Star Spangled Banner alternitly, so that no body cood complain uv partiality, or tell reelly wich side the Convention was on, or wich side it had been on in the past. Ah! my too susceptible sole filled up agin, the tears started, but that wuz wasnt enuff, and I fell faintin onto the floor. Twenty or thirty Northern Delegates seed me fallin, and ketchin site of the gray coat with the brass star onto it, rushed to ketch me and they bore me out of the wigwam. Sed one: "Wat a techin scene, overpowered by his feelins!" "Yes," sed another, "he deserves a apintment!"

I didn't go back to the Convenshun cos I knowd it wont no yoose, and besides, after all the tears that had been shed, the members wringin their handkerchers onto the floor, it wuz sloppy underfoot. Conciliation and tenderness gushed out uv em. I knowd it would be all right—it couldn't be otherwise. There wuz bonds wich held the members together and prevented the possibility uv trouble. Johnson hevin a ambition to head a party, must hev a party to head. The Northern delegashun, wich hed formerly actid with the Ablishinists, couldn't do nothin without the Democracy North, and both on em combined couldn't do nothin without the Democracy South. The President cood depend on the Democracy North cos he holds the offices; the Democracy North cood depend on the President cos he must hev their votes; the President cood depend on the Democracy South cos they want him to make a fight agin a Ablishen Congris, wich is a unconstooshnelly keepin uv em out and preventin em from wollopin their niggers; the Democracy South cood depend on the President cos he must hev their Representatives in their seats to beat the Ablishnists in Congris,—all cood depend on all, each cood depend on the other, cos each faction or rather each stripe hez its little private axe to grind wich it coodent do without the others to turn the grind-stone.

The Southern delegates some on em wasnt so well pleased. "What in thunder," sed one uv em, "did they mean by pilin on the agony over the Yanks we killed?—by pledgin us to give up the tiee uv secession, and by pledgin on us to pay the Nashnal Yankee debt?"

"Sh!" sed I, "easy over the rough places. My friend, they did n't mean it, or if they did, we didn't. Is a oath so hard to break? Would it trouble that eminent patriot Breckenridge, after all the times he swore to support the Constitution, to sware it wunst more? and would it trouble him to break it any more than it did in '61? Nay, verily. Dismiss them gloomy thots. Vallandigham was kicked out, but a thousand mules, and all uv them old and experienced, coodent kick him out uv our service. Doolittle talked Northern talk cos its a habit he got into doosin the war, but he'll git over it. Raymond will be on our side this year, certain, for last year he wuz agin us, and by the time he is ready to turn agin he'll be worn to so small a pint that he wont be worth havin, and the Democracy uv the North wuz allus ourn, and of they wuzzent, the offices Johnson hez in reserve will draw em like lode stun.

"My dear sir, I wunst knowed a Irishman, who wuz since killed in a Fenian raid, employed ez a artist in well diggin. It was his lot to go to the bottom uv the excavation and load the buckets with earth. The dinner horn sounded and he with the alacrity characteristic uv the race, sprang into the bucket and told em to hist away, and they histed, but ez they histed they amoozed themselves a droppin earth onto him. 'Shtop!' sed he, 'or be gorra, I'll cut the rope.' My dear sir, Randall, and Doolittle, and Seward, and Johnson are a histin us out uv the pit we fell into in 1860. Their little talk about debts and slavery and sich, is the earth they're droppin onto us for fun, but shel we like cjcots cut the rope? Nary! Let em hist, and when we're safe out and on solid ground, we kin, of we desire, turn and chuck em into the hole."

All went off satisfied—the Northern men, for they carried home with em their commishuns—I, feelin that my Post Office was sekoor, for of, with the show we've got, we can't re-elect Johnson, the glory of the Democracy has departed indeed.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(wich is Postmaster.)

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1866.